

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE KAFFIR WAR.



aboriginal inhabitant is only regulated by his weakness. Any cause that gives him a chance of recovering his lost position, revenging his wrongs, or gratifying the love of gain by plunder, which large sections of mankind have often preferred to labour, is sure to be seized. And, in an unsettled country with a wide frontier, and a boundless continent beyond it almost unexplored and unknown, such opportunities are not unfrequent. The population is thinly scattered; all parts are not equally defended: and though a savage race may be quiescent for longer or shorter periods of time, they have a quick instinct in detecting the weak points of a frontier or settlement; and, if capable of any organisa-

tion among themselves, are sure to fall upon it. If their numbers increase greatly in proportion to those of the Europeans, similar results ensue. Then the Colony is not always in the same state as to its defence; the Empire of England is wide, and her army comparatively small; if troops are wanted on the Banks of the Indus or the Sutlej, they cannot be at the same time at the Cape of Good Hope. Where the exigency is greatest, there strength is concentrated: other points must shift as they can. The best trust of the British Colonist is mostly his own right hand; the Jupiter of the Colonial Office is too far off to be invoked readily; and when he can be made to hear at all, moves but slowly; or sends a long and incomprehensible despatch, or letter of instructions, when the aid actually wanted is a couple of regiments.

Such a Border War we are at present engaged in with the Kaffirs; it is the old conflict between the invading white man and the savage, which is for ever being renewed. When we remember to how late a period these predatory wars lasted, even in Europe, no one can be surprised at their existing now at the outposts of civilization. The "forays" of the Scotch and English borders are being re-enacted in the British settlements of South Africa, with a painful and curious identity of incidents. And it behoves the authorities to act promptly now, and on a better system hereafter; the enemy we have to meet is evidently not to be despised. We do not now come in collision with them for the first time; the race that inhabits the "steppes" of the interior of South Africa is strong and hardy, cunning, exceedingly numerous, and for skill in cattle-stealing and bush-fighting, unrivalled. The names of some of their chiefs have become known in Europe; formerly we were able to gain—and keep—Hinza, one of the ablest of their chiefs, in alliance with us; but, possibly, there may be a "Young Kaffir" party, who, like "Young Ireland," renounces all Saxon connection, and not

only talks of physical force, but uses it with considerable effect, as the losses of our colonists prove. The leader of the present movement against us is said to be a young man of a Chief's family, who had always been looked on by the settlers as an idiot, or something not far removed from it; have we here another "historical parallel?" Has Kaffirland produced an African Brutus, concealing his faculties under an assumed fatuity, till the hour of action arrived? At all events, the crisis must be met boldly and at once, or the dangers of 1826 will be revived.

Next to knowing ourselves, it is, perhaps, of the most importance that we should know our enemies; we add, therefore, a brief sketch of the general characteristics of the Kafir race. We might have compressed them into as short a space as the old voyager whose chapter on the "manners and customs" of a savage tribe consisted only of one pithy sentence, "manners they have none, and their customs are very beastly." Nevertheless, we owe something to our neighbours, and, therefore, indulge more extensively in detail. The Kaffirs, then, are a race with some affinity to the Negro; they are brown-coloured, the darkest among them coming from the north east. They have their own language, which our missionaries have been able to acquire, and use in spreading a knowledge of Christianity among them. That they do not practice its rules, cannot be made a peculiar reproach to them; few Christian nations, in their dealings with savages, have ever set the example. At present, the use they are making of their Bibles and Testaments is for loading their muskets against us: if they knew the history of the last European war, they might reply that men far better taught desecrated holy things quite as unscrupulously. They cultivate a few sorts of grain, but diet chiefly on flesh, milk, roots, and fruits—very good things all, when well cooked, and enough of them: the manufacturing districts, in 1842,



UNKEI.

COBUS CONGO.

NEGRIMMO.

KAFFIR CHIEFS.—(FROM ORIGINAL SKETCHES.)—SEE NEXT PAGE.

saw many a worse bill of fare. Pigs, geese, hares, and fish, it is said, they refuse to eat—whether by some strange diffusion of the Mosaic prohibitions is not known, but there seems a trace of them.

Their great and favourite occupation is breeding cattle; they "glory in their goad and their talk is of bullocks." The employment is held in a sort of honour among them; and in one of the tribes—the Tambukis, we believe—the place in the village where the Herds are collected is at once their Parliament, Court of Law, Public Dining-place, Slaughter-house, Parade and Burial-ground of the Royal Family! Things, we may imagine, are rather primitive with such a combination of appliances. They hunt extensively, and are not particular as to what the game is; the gazelle and antelope serve when lions, buffaloes, elephants, and such minor prey are scarce; and sometimes, the lions in return hunt them. Of their religion but little is known; the differences of error and ignorance are countless; they have Priests, Magicians and Sorceresses; the Magicians are sometimes murdered if they fail; the Sorceresses are always believed—a deference to the fair sex that does the race infinite credit. The know the use of money, build kraals and villages of mud, and wood huts, and are expert in the use of the assagai or dart, which in their hands is a very formidable weapon; but the extent to which they have obtained fire-arms and ammunition by the suicidal avarice of the white-traders, makes them still more dangerous. Their chiefs are hereditary, and exercise despotic power.

Collect such a people in large numbers on a badly-defended frontier, armed, with farms and cattle all around them, and the havoc and destruction they can commit can readily be fancied. Their skill in cattle stealing and love of the pursuit is unsurpassable: the "reivers" of Scotland, the Donald Bean Leans and Rob Roys of our annals, are scarcely worthy to be named in the same breath with them. The ease with which they convey large herds of cattle from place to place, and the way they manage them, are said to partake of the marvellous. They have repeatedly spread consternation through the colony by their inroads; boundary treaties made with them have been always broken: it may be questioned if they understand such obligations. They must be met by force, or the colonists will be ruined. In the interview the deputation of merchants connected with the Cape had with Earl Grey, a short time since, Mr. George Greig said—

From some knowledge of the frontier, and after a long residence at the Cape he could assure his Lordship that no description could convey an adequate idea of the misery and desolation which had been spread over the fine district of Albany in three short weeks. There was not even the allegation of a fault on the colonists' part; the aggression was wholly unprovoked. The case alluded to was far, very far, from being a solitary one. Many persons, previously wealthy, had lost the earnings of twenty years' labour, and were driven from their homes, and dependent for bread upon private bounty and Government rations. The thousands of wool-bearing sheep, horses, oxen, &c., which covered the settlers' farms prior to the incursion, were now nearly all stolen, lost, or killed, and the houses a heap of ruins.

To check the progress of these disasters, the whole colony is under arms, and the force that can be brought together numbers 18,000 men. The main difficulty will be, not to check the advance of the Kaffirs, but to prevent their harassing and perpetual attacks. We fear we shall have an Algiers of our own at the Cape, if the Kaffirs ever produce an Abd-el-Kader.

KAFFIR CHIEFS.

The originals of the annexed Portraits are three drawings by Mr. Pons, a clever artist, of Graham's Town. We annex a few biographical memoranda.

UMKEI, or UMKYE, is a chief of the Galka tribe; the drawing of him was made by Mr. Pons, at the request, and in the presence, of the writer of this brief notice.

Umkye is about 50 years of age; but, as the Kaffirs are unable to keep records, their ages are mere matters of uncertain recollection; and, from their appearance, very difficult even to guess at. He is stated to be one of the chiefs friendly to the British; but his alliance is not to be depended upon. When the insurrection of the Cape Corps broke out, a few years since, Umkye was supposed to be deeply implicated in it. An idea of the manners of Umkye may best be conveyed in a few anecdotes:—One day he called at the house of the writer, and asked for a *soopie*, i. e., a glass of brandy, which was given him, as well as one to his interpreter; he then requested *sixpence*, which he received; and afterwards expressed a wish for "smoke," meaning tobacco, which was also granted him. He was accompanied by five of his wives (a Kaffir possesses as many as he chooses to maintain), and was so struck by the appearance of the lady of the house, that he termed her a charming "vrouw," and offered to buy her for a few cows, hinting that two or three of his vrows might be thrown into the bargain, if an exchange would be desirable. This chief's wealth, he asserted, consisted of 50,000 head of cattle; which, at the South African value, of about £3 per head, formed, for that place, a large sum; yet he would ask for a few peaches, or a bit of tobacco, with all the earnestness of a St. Giles's beggar. The engraving represents him in his war costume, in the act of throwing the assagai; his skill in which is truly surprising. The leopard skin caross, and the plumes of the Kaffir crane, as worn round the head, are the distinguishing marks of a chief, none of less rank being permitted to wear them.

The diet of the Kaffirs consists of sour milk, pumpkins, and meat occasionally; and perhaps no part of the world exhibits a finer race of men. The women, as in all savage countries, are in appearance comparatively inferior to the men, and the labour is almost entirely performed by them.

Cobus Conoo is a chief of some importance, and has always been friendly to the settlers. Twenty-five years' intercourse with them has much influenced his habits, which are civilised in comparison with his colleagues; though his original character, in which cunning predominates, occasionally displays itself; indeed this is a prevailing feature in all the Kaffir tribes.

One evening, at about sunset, he called with two followers upon a friend, at whose farm the writer was staying, to beg a cow and two or three sheep. This begging (so highly characteristic of the race) reminds one of the old Highland custom in Scotland of levying "Black mail;" in Kaffirland it is, from prudential motives, always complied with. The chief was attired in an old soldier's jacket, a pair of leather trousers, and shoes of untanned sheepskin. He supped, and passed the night with us; rose early in the morning, and, after a hearty breakfast, departed with his presents, to enact the same scene at the next settler's abode. He shaved himself, and behaved at table with the utmost propriety.

Observing the writer, who had newly arrived in the colony, to be a stranger, he asked his name; and, slowly repeating it many times, detaching the syllables, declared he should always remember it. The next question was, had he any cattle? and being answered that he had not, but equivalents, the chief offered to sell some wives, at the rate of ten cows each, or two for fifteen. This offer being declined, a warm invitation was given to visit him in Kaffirland; and, among other inducements, was the promise of an ox being killed for the occasion.

NEGEMMO is a plebeian chief, famed for skill in throwing the assagai; though, after some practice, the Europeans, from their superior strength of arm, become almost as expert as the natives.

The Kaffirs, by theft and illicit trading with the settlers, have acquired large quantities of muskets and ammunition; and, as recent intelligence shows, are using them in the present war with great effect.

PIUS IX.

The new Roman Pontiff, Mastai Ferretti, is one of those characters that irresistibly attract the sympathy and respect of every man who can feel for the vicissitudes of humanity, and honour the virtues which triumph over them. What Louis Philippe is in the Tuileries, the present Pope is in the Vatican—a graduate in the school of adversity, and, therefore, well fitted to bear his honours meekly—a man of many sorrows, and the patient of strong passions, and, therefore, not likely to be callous to the misery, or implacable to the failings of others. There heans, moreover, no slight recommendation to a people of servile soul like the Italians—a halo of romance round Mastai Ferretti such as Abelard himself could have scarcely enjoyed. His Holiness, it is well known, commenced his career as a soldier in the Guardia Nobile of Pius VII.; and, while serving in that corps, composed exclusively of the Roman nobility, the young Guardsman fell desperately in love; and, as a matter of course, had a rival, and fought a duel—happily without fatal results. The lady of his ardent affection—which was by her fondly reciprocated—fell ill, and died, leaving her lover a prey to the most poignant sorrow, which nothing could mitigate but the healing consolations of religion.

Abandoning, therefore, a military life, Ferretti devoted himself to the Church, in which he was most powerfully patronised by "the Protestant Pope," Pius VII., whom he accompanied on the forced visit to Paris, to crown Napoleon; and also on his return to the Eternal City, after the Modern Alaric had been sent by the Allies to Elba. Next we find him as a missionary in Chili; and, during the sanguinary War of Independence in South America, the influence of the Roman monk was often and successfully exercised in mitigating the horrors of that fratricidal strife. Thence returned to his fatherland, his kind patron created him Bishop of Sologno, his native diocese; and thus, step by step, advancing, not only in the learning and piety of his profession, not only in his dignities and the high esteem of his dignitaries, but also in a knowledge of the people, their wants and wishes, the whilom guardsman succeeded to the Pontifical Chair amidst the rapturous plaudits of his own subjects and the good wishes of all Europe, with only one bigot exception—Austria. *Viva Pio Nono!* who pities the sorrowful sighs of the prisoner, flings down the chains of despotism, and joins in the mission of our age—PEACE and PROGRESS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris is in a state of excitement about the elections, which took place on Sunday throughout France. The result has been very favourable for the Government. We have not space to give a minute account, but as a general result it may be stated that the Ministry have a majority of about 120.

The Government party has only sustained three defeats. In two instances the Opposition candidates have defeated the old Ministerial members, and in one (Rouen) an Opposition candidate has been elected in the room of M. Barbet, the mayor, who has been promoted to the peerage. In the provinces, the loss to the Opposition, has been much larger than was anticipated. In Paris, Ministers have gained one college from the Opposition. Among those of the Opposition excluded are two most conspicuous members of the Legitimist party, M. Gras de Neville, the oldest member of the house, and M. Bechard. The Minister of Public Instruction defeated the well-known Dupont de l'Eure; and M. Joly, one of the foremost of the Republic party, has been ousted at Toulouse. M. Casimir Perier has beaten General de Lamoriciere, the intended brother-in-law of M. Thiers, in the first college of Paris, although backed by all the foremost men of the opposition, aided by the *clat* of military renown. M. de Cormenin, the author of a vast number of pamphlets on the civil list, and whose opposition to the dotation of the Duke de Nemours was in a great measure the cause of the failure of that measure, has been beaten by a large majority. M. de Larey, one of the most violent of the Legitimists, and one of those who made the celebrated pilgrimage to Belgrave-square, to pay his devotions to the old monarchy, in the person of the Duke de Bordeaux, has been beaten by a majority of upwards of 300 at Montpellier. The Duke de Monchy (who, in consequence of the death of his father-in-law, now takes the title of Duke de Noailles), has also lost his election. M. de Genoude, a Legitimist, and the editor of the *Gazette de France*, has been elected in place of the Duke de Valmy.

All the Ministers have been re-elected. The Count de Salvandy has been elected for two places. M. Gustave de Beaumont has also been elected for two places. Several of the King's aides-de-camp, such as General Berthot, General d'Hondet, Col. Jamin, &c., &c., have been re-elected. Among the Radical party, M. Arago and M. Ledru Rollin have also been re-elected.

In the second arrondissement of Paris M. Lefebvre has been rejected, and the Opposition candidate, M. Berger, has carried the day. This result has excited great surprise. The only other check of any consequence sustained by the Government is in the case of M. de St. Aulaire, the son of the French Ambassador in London, who lost his election in consequence of his supposed connection with the affair of the Fritchard indemnity.

Among the members the news of whose re-election has been ascertained are M. d'Eichthal, the banker, Marquis de Montalembert, Marshal Bugeaud, M. Dupin, &c., and among the new members, the Marquis de la Valette and M. Descloiseaux, the Under Secretary in the department of Justice.

No fewer than 40 Opposition deputies of the former Chamber have been replaced by Ministerialists, thus creating a majority of 80, independently of the very large majority possessed by the Government in the Chamber.

The *Moniteur Algerien* of the 30th ult. announces that Abd-el-Kader had positively retired into Morocco. On the 4th, whilst the Emir was at Teniet-Gassi, to the east of Ras-el-Ain, the Hamian Garabas induced him to execute a razzia upon the territory of the Beni-Gulls, which was attended with no success. The most complete tranquillity prevailed throughout Algeria.

MEXICO.

We have accounts from the city of Mexico to the 29th of June. The Mexican Congress was installed on the 6th, and addressed by General Paredes, in explanation of his policy and the situation of the country.

The insurgents of Guadalajara, Mazatlan, and San Blas continued in arms, notwithstanding the efforts of Government.

The state of Durango was devastated by the Indian tribes.

The Californians had declared their independence of Mexico, it was supposed through American intrigues.

General Taylor, with the American army greatly augmented by volunteers, remained in possession of Matamoras, and had occupied the villages of Reynosa, Camargo, and Mier, on the right bank of the Bravo (or Rio Grande del Norte). He was expected to advance on Monterey and Santillo, where no resistance could be offered.

Vera Cruz was declared in a state of siege, and martial law proclaimed on the 30th of June, as it was reported that the American squadron would attack the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa on the 10th of July. The greater portion of the British, foreign, and Mexican residents had consequently left the city for the interior.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

OPENING OF THE BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The baths and wash-houses, recently erected for the use of the labouring classes, in the north-western district of the metropolis, were, on Monday, for the first time, opened to the public, the result fully justifying the opinion that such establishments will not only prove of the greatest benefit, but be eagerly sought after by the industrious and poorer classes of the community. The doors of the establishment in George-street, Easton-square, were opened on Monday morning at eight o'clock, and closed at seven in the evening, and the following is a return of the number of persons who availed themselves of the advantages afforded:—Cold baths, 274, of which number 261 were males and 13 females; warm baths, 140, of which number 130 were males and 10 females—making in the whole 891 males and 23 females, and a total of 414 persons. On Tuesday, the baths were opened as early as five o'clock, and before eight they were used by upwards of 100 persons. The receipts for Monday from the penny and twopenny baths amounted to £5 11s. 9d.

THE HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—A preliminary meeting of the members of the National Philanthropic Association, for the promotion of improved paving, cleansing, and drainage of the streets, was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern. It was stated that this meeting was called in consequence of a letter which appeared a few days since, addressed by the Lord Mayor to the Directors of the New River Company, in which it noticed that the metropolis was threatened with cholera, and therefore it was thought advisable to call a preliminary meeting, for the purpose of devising measures, if possible, to prevent the City from incurring the fatal consequences of the present menacing pestilence, and at the same time to urge the necessity of adopting good sanitary regulations. The Rev. James Harris was called to the chair, when several suggestions were made, and it was proposed that a general public meeting should be called, at which it would be advisable to invite the Lord Mayor to preside. The meeting was very thinly attended; many of those present were medical gentlemen, who stated that no Asiatic cholera was known to exist at present in London. A deputation to wait on the Lord Mayor was appointed.

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—On Tuesday, the delegates appointed by the Temperance Associations throughout the world to attend the Convention arranged by the National Temperance Society of England, assembled in the theatre of the City of London Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street. There were about 250 delegates present, including, in addition to those from English, Irish, and Scotch towns, representatives from the United States of America, the East Indies, and France. The object of the Convention is, to ascertain the state of the Temperance cause in all parts of the globe, to receive suggestions as to the most effectual method of extending the Temperance reformation, and to effect the formation of a Temperance Union throughout the world. Samuel Bowly, Esq., of Gloucester, having been appointed chairman, rules for conducting the business were agreed upon. The speakers, from whom reports of the state of the Temperance movement were received, were the Rev. Dr. Marsh, of Massachusetts; Dr. Benher (described as the father of the movement in America), from Connecticut; the Rev. Thomas Skinner, of Bath; Mr. Thomas Swindhurst, of Preston; Dr. Grindrod, Mr. Clapp, Mr. George Johnson, of Edinburgh; and Mr. E. Smith, of Sheffield. The Rev. Dr. Marsh said, as an instance of the esteem in which the Temperance cause was held in Massachusetts, that, at an entertainment given in honour of the inauguration of the President of the University, at which 600 of the chief citizens attended, not a single drop of strong liquor was drunk. In the Washington Union there were no fewer than 150,000 reformed drunkards, and it was not at all uncommon to see 4000 children collected in one vast building, singing Temperance hymns. In the course of the proceedings, a man, called "Dickey Turner," and described as the author of the word "teetotal," was introduced to the meeting, and loudly cheered. After discussing the best method for extending the Temperance reformation, the Convention adjourned until Wednesday.—The delegates resumed their sittings on Wednesday morning. Samuel Bamby, Esq., was called to the chair; after which, the Secretary, Mr. Biggs, read a paper giving a statistical account of the state, progress, and prospects of the Temperance cause throughout the country. The paper gave, as near as could be ascertained, a statement of the amount spent in spirituous liquors. In the town of Bury alone, no less a sum than £2 3s. 4d. was expended by every man, woman, and child. The quantity of spirits annually consumed in the United Kingdom was—in England, 7 1-9 pints; in Ireland, 13 pints; and in Scotland, 23 pints per soul. A resolution was submitted, to the effect that total abstinence was the only true principle of the Temperance reformation, that the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors is ruinous to the body and soul, and should not be permitted. A very long and animated discussion followed this motion, which passed with but one dissentient.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The births registered in the metropolis in the week ending Saturday, Aug. 1, were 1229, 635 being males and 594 females. The number of deaths registered in the same period was 1086, being 83 more than last week, 188 more than the average of five summers, and 119 more than the average of five years. The principal increase of deaths is from diarrhoea, the number having been 186; 30 more than in the preceding week, and 153 above the average of corresponding weeks during five summers.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The Commissioners of Metropolitan Improvements have decided upon opening a line of communication between the points of junction of St. Martin's lane, Cranbourn-street, Newport-street, Upper St. Martin's-lane, and Long-acre, in a line through King-street, Covent-garden, to the Strand, demolishing all those wretched and filthy hovels in Angel-court and Rose-street, Long-acre. The street will terminate directly opposite Bedford-street.

THE WEATHER.—The storm of Saturday has not at all reduced the temperature. It appears from a register taken from the Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house, Hyde Park, that on Monday, at noon, the thermometer was at 72 deg. On Tuesday, at that hour, it was 76 deg. On Wednesday morning, during and after the storm, the temperature was much higher than on Tuesday. On Thursday, in the shade, the thermometer was at 77.

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.—During the past week, the common enquiry upon meeting a friend has not been "How's your family?" but "How's your sky-lights?"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The business this evening was brief, and not important. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to various bills. Lord CAMPBELL laid on the table a bill to amend the Irish Marriage Act, which was read a first time. The Baths and Washhouses Bill was read a second time; and the Small Debts Bill committed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW WRITS.—A new writ was ordered for Chester, in the room of Lord Robert Grosvenor, who has accepted the office of Treasurer of her Majesty's Household. Also for St. Albans, in the room of the Earl of Listowel, who has accepted the office of a Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE MARINE CONDEMNED TO DEATH AT CORK.—Admiral DUNDAS, in answer to a question from Mr. Curteis, said that in the case of the marine recently condemned to death by sentence of Court-martial, on board H.M.S. *Queen*, at Cork, the Board of Admiralty were prepared to consider the case mercifully.

THE BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. S. Crawford, said that the Government had come to the opinion that it would not be advisable to bring forward, this Session, a bill either for the permanent or temporary compensation to tenants in Ireland, on account of the difficulty of the subject. But at the very commencement of the next Session, the Government would be prepared to introduce a bill framed after mature consideration.—Mr. LABOUCHERE announced that the Government intended to proceed with and pass the Exclusive Privilege Trading Bill, the Rating of Property Bill, the Ejectment Bill, the Fisheries Bill, the District Lunatic Asylum Bill, and the Baths and Washhouses Bill. There was one measure, the Leases Bill, on which he was not yet able to announce a positive determination whether it should or should not proceed in the present Session.

ENLISTMENT IN THE ARMY.—Captain LAYARD moved an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to direct inquiry to be made, how far the reduction of the period of service in the army from the present unlimited term would tend to procure a better class of recruits, diminish desertion, and thus add to the efficiency of the service? The hon. member recommended ten years as the period of service.—A discussion arose, but Mr. Fox MAULE having intimated that the attention of the Government would be directed to the subject, Captain LAYARD withdrew the motion.

Various votes for the army were agreed to in Committee of Supply.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.—The Sugar Duties Bill was brought in and read a first time.—The House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House sat only about an hour and a half, and the business transacted was not sufficiently important to require minute analysis.

The Ecclesiastical Patronage Bill, the Burial Service Bill, the Art-Unions Bill, and the Irish Marriage Act Amendment Bill, were read a second time. The Baths and Washhouses Bill passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The sitting to-day was short and unimportant.

Sir R. PEEL presented a petition from the Corporation of the City of Dublin, complaining that they did not enjoy corporate rights and privileges equal to those enjoyed in England.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, a Bill to authorise Writs for the Election of Members to serve for Chester to be directed in future to the Sheriff of the County of Chester, instead of to the Chamberlain of the County Palatine of Chester, was passed through all its stages, in order to become law before Saturday (this day), when the writ for the new election is made returnable.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that, in the course of the week, he should propose that the House should sit at noon daily, Saturdays included.

THE TOBACCO DUTIES.—Dr. BOWLING moved a resolution, pledging the House to a revision of the Tobacco Duties, with the view to their reduction.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER objected to the motion, on the ground of the large amount of revenue which would be sacrificed by the proposed reduction.—Mr. HUME was proceeding with a speech in support of the motion, when the House was counted out, shortly before six o'clock, there being only thirty-five members present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat to-day from twelve to six; but the business was chiefly of a negative character; that is to say, time was occupied in discussing bills which were withdrawn.

Mr. MACKINNON withdrew the Cemeteries Bill, on the pledge of Sir George Grey that it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill on the subject next session.

Mr. BOUVIER withdrew the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, upon a similar understanding with the right hon. Baronet.

The Ejected Tenants (Ireland) Bill, the Waste Lands (Ireland) Bill, and the Episcopal Revenues and Dioceses Bill, were severally withdrawn.

The Wreck and Salvage Bill, and the Baths and Washhouses Bill, were read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Sir G. GREY, the Sugar Duties (Permanent) Bill was read a second time.

Lord MORPETH obtained leave to bring in a Bill to empower the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods to sell, on certain conditions, sites for dwellings for the poor, out of the hereditary estates of the Crown; also, a Bill to empower the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods to sell, on certain conditions, sites for dwellings for the poor, out of lands vested in them under Acts for the improvement of the metropolis.

Lord MORPETH likewise obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Privy Council to make regulations for the prevention of contagious disorders, and for the more speedy removal of nuisances.

Mr. LABOUCHERE obtained leave to bring in several Irish Continuance Bills.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

JOINT STOCK BANKS (SCOTLAND AND IRELAND) BILL.—The Earl of CLARENDON moved the second reading of this bill.—The Earl of EGLINTON said that he had considered the subject since he last addressed the House, and he should not continue his opposition to the bill. After some discussion, the second reading was agreed to.

The Small Debts Bill was read a third time and passed.

POOR REMOVAL BILL.—Earl GREY moved the second reading of this bill.—The Duke of RICHMOND objected to the bill, and gave his opinion that it ought to be postponed to another session. After some discussion, the second reading was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS BILL.—On the order of the day being moved for the second reading of the Religious Opinions Bill, Lord J. RUSSELL said the object of the bill was to remove some liabilities to which parties were subjected in consequence of entertaining certain religious opinions.—Colonel SIBTHORP, strongly protested against any measure of this nature, which went to upset the acts of their forefathers—acts founded in truth and justice. At a future stage, as he saw a favourable opportunity, he would move that the bill be rejected.—A division took place. The numbers were—

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|------------------------|----|
| For the second reading | 79 |
| Against it | 10 |
| Majority | 69 |

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

SUGAR DUTIES BILL.—This bill went through Committee.

Several other bills were disposed of and the House adjourned at ten o'clock.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. R., Glasgow."—We concur with you in thinking the Problem by Mr. Bolton in six moves, which appeared in the Notices to Correspondents in our last number but one, immeasurably superior to the far-famed Indian position on the wrapper of "The Chess-Player's Chronicle." Your solution of this beautiful piece of strategy is correct.

"A Chess Φίλος."—Is it possible you are unaware that the position you have forwarded as "originally from China" is none other than the Indian Problem, which was first published here nearly two years since?

"Karw."—In Castling on the King's side, the King is played to Knight's square and the Rook to Bishop's square. In Castling on the Queen's side, the King is played to Queen's Bishop's square and the Rook to Queen's square. You can Castle after your King has been in check.

"Sopraccita."—Your variations both on No. 127 and No. 131 are erroneous. Mats in the latter cannot be delayed beyond the stipulated moves. See our solution to-day.

"C. O."—We have already suggested the same variation in No. 127.

"C. L. G."—See the Notices to Correspondents in the last Number.

"Chess-Mania."—We have not space to give the solutions you require.

"R. F. H., Calcutta."—The promised communications will be highly acceptable—as are those you have politely forwarded. The Problems from your collection shall appear immediately.

"T. N. W."—It occasionally happens that the pressure of more important matters compels us to omit a portion of the Chess article. The Games promised have been in type three weeks, but want of room has driven us to omit them.

"Citizen D."—The admirable games played by Messrs. Harwitz and Kieseritzky blindfold, on the occasion of the Tournament at the London Chess Club last Monday, with those in the match now pending between Messrs. Harwitz and Kieseritzky, have been received, and shall be given whenever we have room for them.

"C. L. G." must be a very young hand at the science not to see how mate would be forced in No. 127, if Black, for his first move, took the Queen with Bishop. 1. We have not space to publish the solutions to the Enigmas. 2. You will find the address of an Amateur wanting to play a game by correspondence in our present Answers. 3. Apply at Messrs. Casson's, the type foundry.

"Etienne."—Try your skill upon the difficult position by Mr. Kling, in this month's Number of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle." If you find the key to it in an hour, we shall think you a very promising aspirant for Caissa's honours. But, remember, no moving of the pieces, as in the former instance.

"A. B. C."—The position No. 280, in the current Number of the "Chess Player's Chronicle" is one of the most remarkable ever published. It is in four moves only; and we have found no amateur yet, who has succeeded in solving it from the diagram alone.

"Jonathan."—You can obtain the whole of the "Rousseaue and Stanley" Games for a couple of shillings. Apply at the office of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."—Mr. Bolton's Problems have never been collected and published together. They would make a delightful volume.

Solutions by "Valley-field," "Sempronius," "Ver-non," "Sopraccita," "J. W. N.," "W. F.," "G. P.," "Chesso-Monta," "C. O.," "H. T. M.," "J. F.," "Civis," "Alderman," "Major," "Marston," "J. W.," "Wells," "J. W. D.," "H. A. G.," "F. N.," "Alpha," "Beta," "Gamma," "Delta," "Epsilon," "Zeta," "Eta," "Theta," "Iota," "Kappa," "Lambda," "Mu," "Nu," "Xi," "Omicron," "Pi," "Rho," "Sigma," "Tau," "Upsilon," "Phi," "Chi," "Psi," "Omega," "True Blue," "J. B.," "Tertius," "Philax," and "B. B.," are wrong.

* An Amateur desirous of playing a friendly Game by Correspondence, may hear of a competitor by addressing "E. F. G., Post-Office, Alford, Lincolnshire."

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 131.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K R 8th (ch) Q to her Kt sq
2. B to K R 5th R takes B (best)
3. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch) P takes Kt
4. Q to her R's sq (ch)
5. R mates
Q to R's 2nd

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 132.

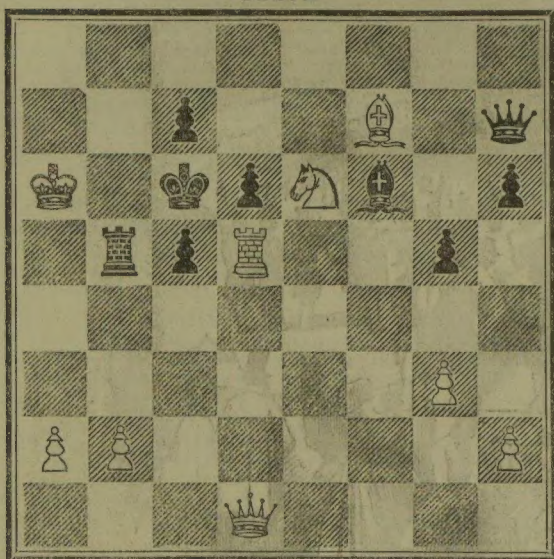
WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to K B's 6th (ch) K to Kt 5th
2. P takes K B P (ch)
K to B 5th
3. Q B P one
4. Q B P one
5. Kt mates
Q B P one (best)
Anywhere

PROBLEM NO. 133.

By Mr. J. A. CHRISTIE.

White playing first gives mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CONTINUATION OF THE GAME PLAYED BY MESSRS. HORWITZ AND PERIGAL, AGAINST MM. KIESERITZKI AND HARRWITZ.
(For the opening moves see our last number.)

| WHITE. (Messrs. H. and P.) | BLACK. (Messrs. K. and H.) | WHITE. (Messrs. H. and P.) | BLACK. (Messrs. K. and H.) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 27. K to Kt sq | Q to R 5th | 47. Q to B 3rd (ch) | Q R to K 4th |
| 28. Q to K 3rd | Q to R 4th | 48. Q Kt P two | Q B P two |
| 29. B to K 2nd | Q to R 2nd | 49. P takes P | Q P takes P |
| 30. R to K Kt 3rd | B to K B 4th | 50. Q R P two | K to B 2nd |
| 31. Q to K Kt 5th | B to K 2nd | 51. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch) | K R to K 3rd |
| 32. K B to K Kt 4th | B takes B | 52. Q to K B 3rd (ch) | K to Kt 2nd |
| 33. Q takes B | Q R to K 3rd | 53. Q to Q B 3rd | K Kt P one |
| 34. R to K R 3rd | R takes B | 54. K to R 2nd | K to Kt 3rd |
| 35. R takes Q | K takes R | 55. Q to Q 3rd (ch) | Q R to K 5th |
| 36. Q to Q 7th | Kt to K B 5th | 56. Q to her 8th | K Kt P one |
| 37. Q to K Kt 4th | K R to Kt sq | 57. Q R P one | P takes P |
| 38. Q to R 4th (ch) | K to Kt 2nd | 58. Q to K Kt 8th (ch) | K to Kt 4th |
| 39. Q to Kt 5th (ch) | Kt to Kt 3rd | 59. Q to R 7th (ch) | K to Kt 4th |
| 40. K R P two | K R to K sq | 60. Q to K 8th (ch) | K to B 4th |
| 41. K B P one | Q R to K 3rd | 61. Q to K B 8th (ch) | K R to B 3rd |
| 42. P takes Kt | P takes P | 62. Q takes P (ch) | Q R to K 4th |
| 43. Q to her 2nd | Q R to K 2nd | 63. Q to Q B 8th (ch) | K R to K 3rd |
| 44. Q to Q 4th (ch) | Q R to K 4th | 64. Q to K 8th (ch) | K to K 5th |
| 45. Q takes Q R P | Q Kt P one | 65. K to Kt 3rd | |
| 46. Q to R 3rd | Q R takes K P | | |

Drawn game.

THE TWO FOLLOWING GAMES WERE PLAYED AT THE LONDON CHESS CLUB, BETWEEN MR. HORWITZ AND M. ST. AMANT, DURING THE LATTER'S RECENT VISIT TO LONDON.

| BLACK. (M. St. A.) | WHITE. (Mr. H.) | BLACK. (M. St. A.) | WHITE. (Mr. H.) |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Q P two | K B P two | 16. Q P one (c) | Kt to Q sq |
| 2. Q B P two | K Kt to K B 3rd | 17. Q R to Q sq | K Kt P two |
| 3. Q Kt to B 3rd | K P one | 18. K Kt P one | K Kt P takes P |
| 4. K Kt to B 3rd | Q Kt P one | 19. K P takes P | Q R to Q Kt sq |
| 5. K P one | Q B to Kt 2nd | 20. Q R to Q 2nd | Kt to K B 2nd |
| 6. K B to K 2nd | K Kt to K 5th | 21. K R to Q sq (d) | R to Q sq |
| 7. Castles | K B to K 2nd | 22. Q B to Q R 3rd | Kt to Q 3rd |
| 8. K Kt to Q 2nd | Kt takes Q Kt | 23. Q to her 3rd (e) | Q B to R 3rd |
| 9. P takes Kt | Castles | 24. Q to her Kt sq | Kt takes P |
| 10. K B P two | Q B P two | 25. Q R to his 2nd | Kt takes B |
| 11. K B to his 3rd | Q P to B 3rd | 26. R takes Kt | Q B P one |
| 12. Kt to Q Kt 3rd (a) | Q to her B 2nd | 27. Kt to Q 4th | B takes R |
| 13. Q B to K 2nd (b) | Q R P two | 28. P takes P | P takes P |
| 14. Q Kt P two | K R to B 3rd | 29. Kt to Q 6th | R takes R (ch) |
| 15. Q to her B 2nd | K R to his 3rd | 30. Q takes R | B to Q Kt 2nd |

And Black resigns.

(a) Q P one, and when the Kt moved, K P one would have been much stronger play.
(b) This and the preceding move are miserably weak.
(c) The advance of this Pawn is not so potent now, since the Q sq is open for the Kt.
(d) With the view to take P with P, and then play R to Q's 7th.
(e) After this, the game is irredeemable.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

| WHITE. (Mr. H.) | BLACK. (M. St. A.) | WHITE. (Mr. H.) | BLACK. (M. St. A.) |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. K P two | Q B P two | 21. Q to her 5th (ch) | Q takes Q |
| 2. K B to Q B 4th | K P one | 22. P takes Q | Kt to Q 5th |
| 3. K B P two | Q P two | 23. Kt takes Kt | B takes Kt |
| 4. P takes P | P takes P | 24. Kt to K 2nd | K R to Q 2nd |
| 5. B checks | Q B to Q 2d | 25. P to Q 6th (e) | Kt P two |
| 6. B takes B (ch) | Q takes B | 26. K R to Q B sq | Q R to K 3rd |
| 7. K Kt to B 3d | Q Kt to B 3d | 27. K R to Q B 6th | Kt P to K 3rd |
| 8. Castles | K B P one (a) | 28. R takes Q R P | R takes P |
| 9. Q B P two | Q P one | 29. R takes R | R takes R |
| 10. Q Kt to R 3d | Q P one | 30. R to Q Kt 3rd | R to Q 3rd |
| 11. Q Kt to B 2d | B to Q 3d | 31. R to Q B 3rd | R to Q R 3rd |
| 12. Q P one | K Kt to K 2d | 32. Q R P one | Q Kt P one (f) |
| 13. Q Kt P two (b) | Castles (c) | 33. P takes P | R to Q R 7th |
| 14. P takes P | B takes Q B P | 34. K Kt P one (g) | K takes Kt |
| 15. Q R to Kt sq | K R to K sq | 35. R to B 8th (ch) | K to B 2nd |
| 16. Q B to Q 2d | K Kt to K B 4th | 36. R to B 7th (ch) | K to his 3rd |
| 17. K to R sq | K R to K 2d | 37. R takes B | R to Q 7th |
| 18. K Kt to his sq | Q R to K sq | 38. K to Kt sq | R to Q 8th (ch) |
| 19. Q to K B 3d | P Kt to K 6th | 39. K to Kt 2nd | K P one, and wins. |
| 20. B takes Kt | P takes B | | |

(a) We are puzzled to comprehend the purpose of this strange development.
(b) This appears to have been played without reflection; for Black might have taken the P so freely offered, without any apprehension.
(c) P takes P, or Q Kt P two, would have been far more effective.
(d) Surely the doubling and isolating the Pawn here was not called for.
(e) Better, perhaps, to have given an outlet to the King.
(f) A good move.
(g) It was impossible to save the Kt. Had he played it to Kt sq, Black would have replied with R to E 8th, and afterwards P to K 7th, &c.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 34.—By M. RIBOULET.

WHITE. BLACK.
K at his 2nd. K at K R 5th.
R at Q R 6th. B at K R 8th.
P at K 4th & Q 2nd. P at K 4th & Q 2nd.

White playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 35.—By the Rev. H. BOITON.
WHITE. BLACK.
K at Q R 5th. K at his B 3rd.
Q at K R 3rd. Q at K B sq.
K at K 5th. K at Q R sq.
Kt at K B 6th. R at K R 2nd.
P at K R 4th. Kt at K Kt 2nd.
3rd, K 3rd, Q 6th, P at K Kt 2nd, K Q Kt 2nd, and Q 5th, and Q 2nd.
1. 2nd.

White plays, and mates in three moves.

No. 36.—Termination of a Game between M. ST. AMANT and Mr. SCOTT.
WHITE. (M. St. A.) BLACK. (Mr. S.)
K at Q B sq. K at his R 3rd.
R at K Kt 5th. R at K R sq.
K at Q 7th. K at K B 3rd.
Kt at K R 3rd. Kt at K 3rd and Q 2nd, and Q R 2nd.
P at K R 4th, Q R 2nd, and Q B 2nd.
2nd, and Q R 2nd.
P at K Kt 5th, K B 2nd, Q B 3rd, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 2nd.

White, having to play, mated in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We find by our advices from the Continent that the storm which raged so violently around the metropolis has visited the north of Germany and parts of Belgium in a varied but also destructive manner. At Munich it commenced as far back as the 22nd ult., the lightning being of the most intense character, killing three of the men employed at the terminus of the railway from Munich to Augsburg, and running along the wires of the electric telegraph, injured at least ten or twelve persons, besides other damage and loss of life yet to be ascertained. At Cologne, about nine on the evening of the 29th ult., there was a smart shock of earthquake; and in Liege the same was also experienced.

Letters from Lisbon of the 23rd ult. state that on that day her Majesty was delivered of a Prince.

A letter from Copenhagen, of July 23, says:—"Intelligence has been received from Iceland, of the date of June 24, that the measles were raging there so violently, particularly on the coast, that in the single parish of Alþanes 40 persons had died. The eruption of Mount Hecla had ceased. The potato malady was general in the neighbourhood of Odensee, and its effects were more pernicious than last year."

At a Court of Common Council held on Monday, the sum of 100 guineas was voted to Mr. Waghorn for his exertions in accomplishing a rapid communication between India and this country. The sum of 200 guineas was originally proposed, but an amendment was pressed and carried by which it was reduced to half that amount.

A few days ago, says a letter from Vienna of the 24th ult., a young man, having a very melancholy air, who was standing at the door of one of the churches at Tokay, drew a pistol from his pocket as a newly-married couple were leaving the church, and fired at them. As there was a heavy charge of slugs in the pistol, he wounded them both mortally. Immediately afterwards he drew forth a second pistol, and, putting the barrel into his mouth, drew the trigger, and destroyed himself.

A letter from Hanover, of July 26, announces that King Ernest was entirely restored to health, and able to take carriage exercise. It would appear, from the opinion of medical men in Hanover, that his Majesty's illness had presented alarming symptoms.

A letter from Ems of the 29th ult., describes the shock of the earthquake experienced there as of a very decided and alarming character. It took place about half-past nine o'clock in the evening, when many families, from the early hours usually observed there, were retiring to rest. Under the great terror it caused, there was a general rush into the street; and at a concert which was then going on at the principal hotel of the place the confusion was extreme, owing to the efforts of the audience to escape from the building. Fortunately no serious injury or loss of life occurred.

Some mischievous persons have destroyed the list of voters placed on the different parish church-doors, and have obliged the overseers of most of the metropolitan parishes to employ watchmen.

On the evening of the 29th ult. three shocks of earthquake were felt in different parts of the town of Cologne. At five and twenty minutes to ten a house in the Peter's-strasse shook visibly. At Siegburg, a town about twelve miles east of Cologne, similar shocks were felt at about twenty minutes past nine.

Letters from Rome of the 23rd ult., state that the greatest order prevailed, and all classes vied in evincing their gratitude to the new Pontiff. Deputations had arrived from Bologna to thank the Pope for the amnesty, and similar missions were expected from every part of the Romagna. The Pope had announced his intention of receiving all persons and all petitions twice in every week. The first reception, which took place on the 23rd, was numerously attended. All the political prisoners, with the exception of the reserved classes, had been liberated throughout the provinces.

A letter from Ancona of the 22nd states that a collision had taken place at Cezene, in the Romagna, between the Swiss soldiers of the garrison and the inhabitants of the place, in which a good deal of blood was spilt. The reason which led to it was not known. Three soldiers and about a dozen of the citizens were killed, besides the wounded. At the time the letter was written peace had been restored.

The Minister of Public Works in France, has, in consequence of the numerous accidents on the French railroads, and which have in a great measure arisen from the want of skill and the inexperience of the drivers of the locomotives, resolved to establish a school of instruction in Paris for this class of persons.

At two minutes past ten, on the evening of the 29th ult., three successive shocks of earthquake were felt at Frankfurt; the direction being from west to east, according to one, and from north to south according to another version.

The oyster season commenced on Tuesday morning at six o'clock, at Billingsgate and Hungerford markets, with the promise of a more abundant supply, and of a superior quality to that of several years past. The custom of opening the hatches of the oyster boats for sale as the clock struck twelve on the night of the 4th of August, is now discontinued, in consequence of the loss of life that invariably occurred by the dealers crowding into the boats during the darkness of the night.

It is understood that Lord Clarendon is now occupied in preparing a bill having for its object the checking of railway absorption of capital.

A document signed by three thousand women of Philadelphia, and addressed in terms of congratulation to their sisters of England, on the termination of the Oregon feud, is now on its way to this country.

Mehemet Ali arrived at Constantinople on the 15th ult., when he met with a distinguished reception. The Sultan received him standing, and conducted him to a chair close to his own, and then conversed with the Viceroy for about an hour. Simultaneously with the arrival of Mehemet Ali, a modification was announced in the Turkish Ministry. The famous Riza Pacha has been named Minister of Commerce, and the appointment of this enlightened man to such a post, and at such a moment, was thought to indicate some serious commercial negotiations for which old Mehemet has a peculiar taste.

The communication between Portsmouth and London by electric telegraph is stopped for the present, the lightning having taken such effect upon the wires as to preclude the possibility of working the telegraph. At Farnham the shock communicated was so great as to throw down one of the posts which supports the wires, and the dial in the Gosport terminus is rendered useless by the electric fluid having passed into it and deranged all the machinery.

A return has been laid before Parliament relative to the sums received from the Chinese Government, under the treaty of Nankin, for the payment of debts due by Chinese merchants to British subjects. It appears, therefore, that the total amount of sums received from the Chinese Government is 3,000,000 dollars. Debts paid therefrom amount altogether to 2,543,125.61 dollars, leaving a balance remaining in the hands of the Government of 456,774.39 dollars. There are further sums to the extent of 267,926.89 dollars claimed by British subjects as debts due to them, but not yet paid.

The remaining portion of the Oatlands estate, once the property of the late Duke of York, was sold by auction on Tuesday. There were fifteen lots, which fetched about £20,100; the grotto, with its rare shells, conchs, and valuable specimens of coral, minerals, and petrifications, was knocked down for £1900. There was an active competition for the property.

From a return just issued it appears that the total cost of producing postage stamped envelopes since 1841, has been as follows:—In 1841, £2268; 1842, £5530; 1843, £5290; 1844, £6190; 1845, £6948; and in the first quarter of 1846, £1846. Total, £30,075 1s. 5d. Repaid by the consumers, in addition to the retailers' profit, £31,068, leaving a profit to Government during the above years of £992, 18s. 7d. The number of stamps issued during the above period is 83,694,240.

The Antwerp papers state that the advices direct from Circassia differ in a material degree from the news published in the official journals of St. Petersburg. Instead of the Russian troops proving eminently victorious in the recent affair which occurred between them and the Circassians, the latter are said to have harassed their opponents considerably, and given stronger proofs of their courage than any yet experienced.

The recent shock of earthquake appears to have been felt in many parts of Germany. At Marburg, it was so strong that several persons fell from their seats, and the bell of the Town Hall rang several times. In one house, where a party had assembled, the tea table was overturned.

The inhabitants of Berne, in a meeting on the 1st instant, adopted the new constitution by a large majority.

The military commission of inquiry into the late events at Cracow has terminated its labours, and communicated the results of its examination, which are as follows:—Out of 1260 prisoners, 200 have been sent into Austria and Russia, the rest remain at Cracow; 220 are in prison, and 830 have been set at liberty. The civil commission, composed of two Prussian, two Austrian and Russian judges, with a President, will have to try the 220 above-mentioned prisoners, a labour which will occupy at least a year.

Mr. Cobden and his lady are gone to France. They sailed from Brighton for Dieppe on Wednesday.

The monument of Christopher Columbus, which the Sardinian Government has caused to be executed in marble, for the city of Genoa, is completed, and will be immediately erected on the Quay di Darsena. The inauguration will take place in September next, during the time that the meeting of naturalists is being held in that city. The King and the Royal Family will be present on the occasion.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert is expected in the course of this month to present new colours to the 13th Regiment, now stationed at Portsmouth. It is said that the Queen will most likely grace the ceremony by her presence.

It is said in a letter dated Marseilles, Aug. 1:—"The mail steamer *Leonidas* entered this port last night. She reports that the squadron under the orders of the Prince de Joinville was cruising on the 26th about 20 miles from Malta. The small-boat sailed with great fury on board the *Sovereign*, the Prince's ship, and the *Neptune*; and, in consequence, the sanitary office of Malta had increased the quarantine of the Prince's squadron five days."

The telegraph between Birmingham and Derby has just been completed. The distance is 41 miles. This completes the telegraph on the entire of the Midland line from Leeds to Birmingham, and from Derby to Nottingham and Rugby—with the exception of the want of a few instruments on the road stations between Birmingham and Derby.

Abraham Pacha arrived at Cadiz on the morning of the 26th ult., and was received with military honours. After witnessing a bull fight at Puerto-Santa-Maria, he was to have continued his voyage on the 27th.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR AUGUST.

THE SECTARIAN SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

It is not this religious community, or that—it is not this political doctrine, or that, which we deprecate; but it is that vehemence and rancour, ecclesiastical and political, which are turning men aside, everywhere, from the consideration of those truths which take a firm hold of the conscience, which, instead of irritating the temper, tranquillize it; which make man far more sensitive toward his own delinquencies, than toward the ecclesiastical or theological faultiness of others; which sicken men of the habit of dealing in denunciations; which make them tremble for themselves at the thought of God's thunderbolt, rather than grasp it to hurl at others. The diluted Christianity, the advances of which we dread, may well consist with sectarian fervour: but it will not consist with a deepened belief of the Gospel. The world has, in past times, seen Church zeal, and Pantheism, and Polytheism, enthroned together; and may see them again associated: but not if Christianity entire, lodges itself in the hearts of men.—*North British Review*.

HIGH AIM OF THE FRENCH SOLDIERS.

The following friendly hint is recommended to the very serious attention of Marshal Bugeaud:—"That it would be the means of diminishing the annoyance experienced by the French soldiers, if they were allowed to practise firing at a statue on horseback: a prize to be given to the man who hits the figure. By attending strictly to this system, it is possible that in the course of a few years Abd-el-Kader may be shot instead of his horse."—*Almanack of the Month*.

OPENING OF HAMPTON COURT PALACE TO THE PUBLIC.

With the untimely death of Frederic Prince of Wales ended all the dignity of Hampton Court, which was soon, with more good nature than good taste, lent out—I know no other phrase—to the impoverished branches of noble families, to titled widows or honourable spinsters, or half-pay naval or military officers. The Palace was soon engrossed, not only by themselves, but by their furniture and papers. Possession made them presumptions: one after another the apartments were closed to the public, and occupied by Lady Marys and their parquets. Wolsey's Hall, alas! resounded no longer with the pipe and tabor sounding for the coranto, nor with the dulcimer wailing out the notes to the pavane. Cobwebs were aloft in the noble roof, beneath were my Lady Sarah's boxes. In process of time it seemed to be forgotten that there was a hall, or had ever been a hall. When all the boxes were at last unkenelled, the existence of one was treated as a discovery—a national surprise. It required, indeed, almost a fortune to see Hampton Court in those days of iniquity. The few rooms that were shown were thronged by a hot crew, who had each to pay some toll to a virago of a housemaid at each several door. "Pay a shilling here, sir!" sounded like a knell in one's ears. At length, after various obstacles, public and private—after bringing Mr. Hume himself from town to order Lady Mary or Lady Sarah's boxes moved out of this room (for, after the Legislature had interfered, the denizens of the Palace proved contumacious), the Palace was opened gratis in a Royal way to an anxious, palace-loving public. I remember, when young, considering that to see Hampton Court was an event only to happen once in one's life; now fancy walking in any day, and going there, too, if you liked, with no money in your pocket—only, perhaps, if you chose to be liberal, giving a poor, civil policeman a sixpence for an excellent little guide-book! It is like a vision; and Mr. Hume, the chief promoter, deserves anything but a monument (for I hate monuments) for it. After the main part of the work was accomplished, there was still Wolsey's Hall to open and to clear. Now the hall is an excellent receptacle for old china, worm-eaten books, or title-papers, table linen, family pictures—it would even accommodate guinea-pigs and silkworms. I will not venture to declare what was in it, nor have we any right to inquire; but this I know, that it took many visits from Mr. Hume to excavate—for I fancy that might be an appropriate word—box from beneath box, and to insist upon some high-born denizen of the great almshouse carrying it elsewhere. It is opened, and now, even with all its grave defects, it is a regal sight. One only feature disfigures it till lately. The interior was, until about eighteen months ago, guarded by policemen, who played with great propriety the same rôle as the housemaids of old. They were efficient, but certainly did not look very like the servants of a palace. The Queen, on visiting Hampton Court, was shocked beyond measure at their blue-and-white, Privy-Council-like costume; and commanded that, without delay, they should wear the undress Royal livery, and so they now do. It is vexatious to reflect that, by the injudicious though well-meant opening of the Palace on Sundays, this body of fine, and as it seems to me, well-conducted men, are kept away from divine service by this arrangement.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

THE FAMILY AGE.

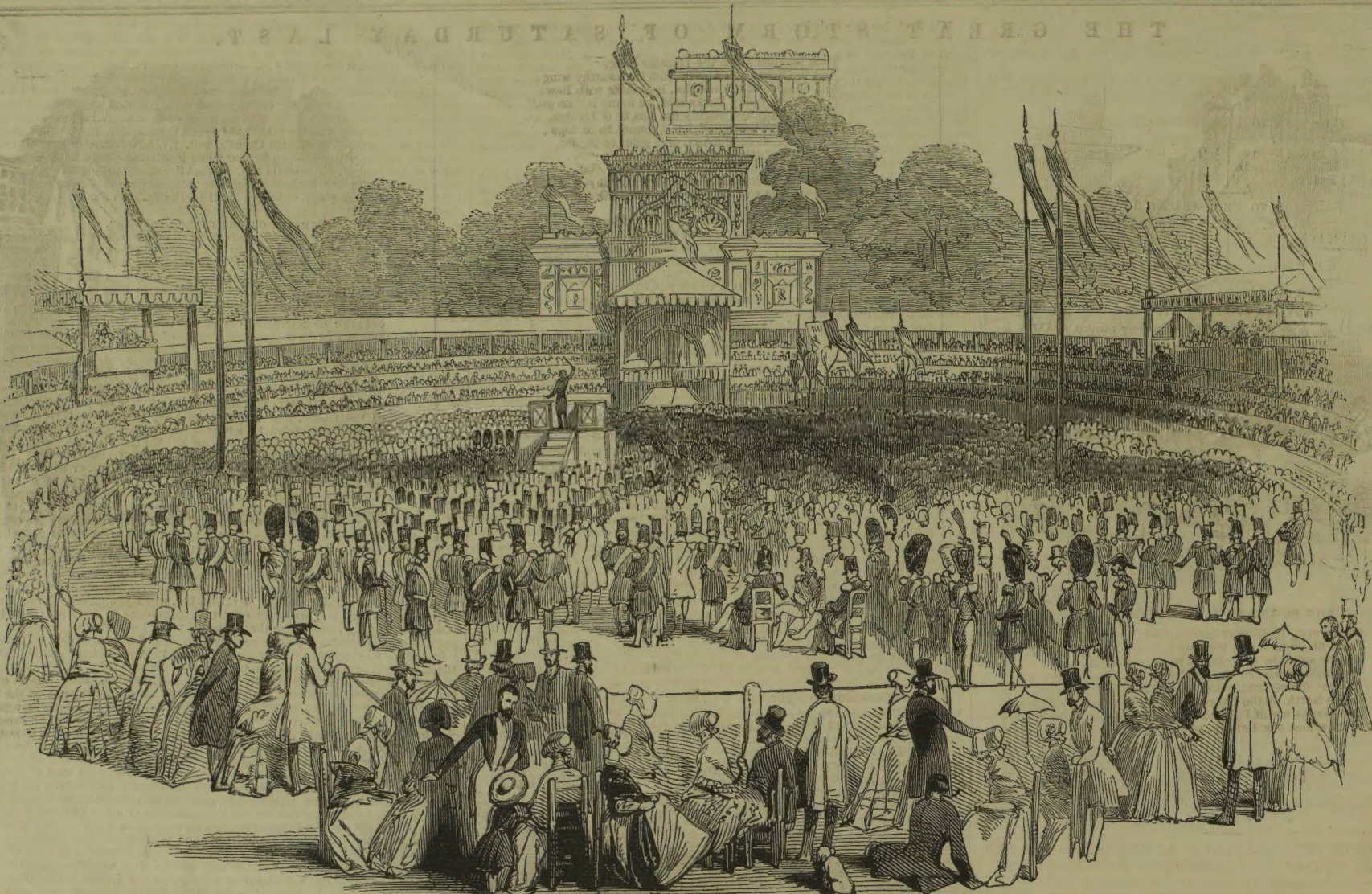
The present age, with reference to England, at least, may best be described as the family age. The idea of family is the ruling idea of the day. We have family newspapers and journals in quantities; and any object, intellectual, comestible, or otherwise, which would go to the heart of Englishmen, must convey the idea of family. If tea or breakfast bacon wishes to recommend itself, it appeals to families; and it was a prodigious hit which the upholsterer made, whose advertising carts some time since perambulated the streets of the metropolis, with addresses to "people about to marry." This was an appeal to families in all their stages; in their chrysalis and their butterfly existence; to mamma and papa, on behalf of their sons and daughters; and to the latter, on behalf of themselves and their posterity. The laudable predilection for family which has peculiarly distinguished the Saxon races, and which we are not induced to treat lightly, even whilst laughing at the impositions which are put upon it, is, no doubt, one of the causes of the stability of our political system, and of the immense extension of our colonies, and was understood in its tenderest susceptibilities by the upholsterer, whose homage to the influence of family would have satisfied even the family mania of M. Michelet himself.—*Dolman's Magazine*.

SUNDAY IN PARIS.

What a bright scene is unrolled along the streets, like one of Stanfield's dioramas in a pantomime, when the sun condescends to shine upon a Sunday in Paris! What picturesque groups through the Boulevards, wander along the alleys of the Tuileries, crowd round the tumblers, and the mountebanks, booths and shows, and games of every sort in the Champs Elysees? What a noise of organs and hurdy-gurdies fills the air! What colours flaunt abroad in gowns, bonnets, waistcoats, and cravats! Grotesque, ridiculous, picaresque, and confusing, may the picture often be, but it is always a bright one. Take the reverse. What a vision of horrors is presented to the mind by a wet Parisian Sunday! Dirty crowded pavements, from which you are pushed by the emancipated *Boirgeois*, swelled with importance in his holiday dress, and rendered irritable by having that precious holiday dress spoiled by the wet—crashing cabriolets, in which the drivers, rendered more than usually insolent by their extra Sunday glass or two, use their best endeavours to drive over the slipping passengers, and miss them only by their awkwardness in driving—innumerable conflicting umbrellas, each asserting its right to drive the other down, on a day when every man deems himself a gentleman, and every woman a lady, tearing opposing silk bonnets, poking out unwary eyes, dashing like wet dogs, thick sprays upon passing faces, and exciting angry oaths very unbecoming such a day—the few church-goers losing the patience for which they have just prayed—the many pleasure-seekers grumbling at not finding what they seek—would-be elegants looking like drowned rats—rendezvous missed—companions not found—temper lost—ennui and spleen—above all the reeking mist, below all the dark mud, rendering the ennui and spleen mistier and darker still!—From a very smart paper, "The Faineur in Paris," in *Bentley's Miscellany*.

CANUTE REPROVING HIS COURTIERS.

Six nations were now reduced into one general subserviency—hail to the English King, who of course became the object of the grossest flattery, and upon one memorable occasion was nearly sacrificed to the puffing system of his injudicious friends. One day, when in the plenitude of his power, he caused the throne to be removed from the throne-room; and erected, during low-tide, on the seashore. Having taken his seat, surrounded by his courtiers, he issued a proclamation to the ocean, forbidding it to rise, and commanding it not, on any account, to leave its bed until his permission for it to get up was graciously awarded. The courtiers backed the Royal edict, and encouraged with the grossest adulation this first great practical attempt to prove that Britannia rules the waves. Such a rule, however, was soon proved to be nothing better than a rule *mihi*, which it is impossible to make absolute when opposed by Neptune's irresistible motion of course. Every wave of Canute's sceptre was answered by a wave from the sea; and the courtiers, who were already up to their ankles in salt water, began to fear that they should soon be pickled in the foaming brine. At length, the Monarch himself found his footstool disposed to go on swimmy of its own accord, and there was every prospect that the whole party would undergo the ceremony of an immediate investiture of the bath. The Sovereign, who was very lightly shod, soon found that his pumps were not capable of getting rid of the water, which was now rising very rapidly. Having sat with his feet in the sea for a few minutes, and not relishing the slight specimen of hydropathic treatment he had endured, he jumped suddenly up, and began to abuse his courtiers for the mess into which he had been betrayed by their outrageous flattery. One of the attendants who had remained at the back of the others during this ridiculous scene, observed drily, that the whole party would have been inevitably washed and done for, if Canute had not made a timely retreat. The Sovereign was so humbled by this incident, that he took off his crown upon the spot, made a



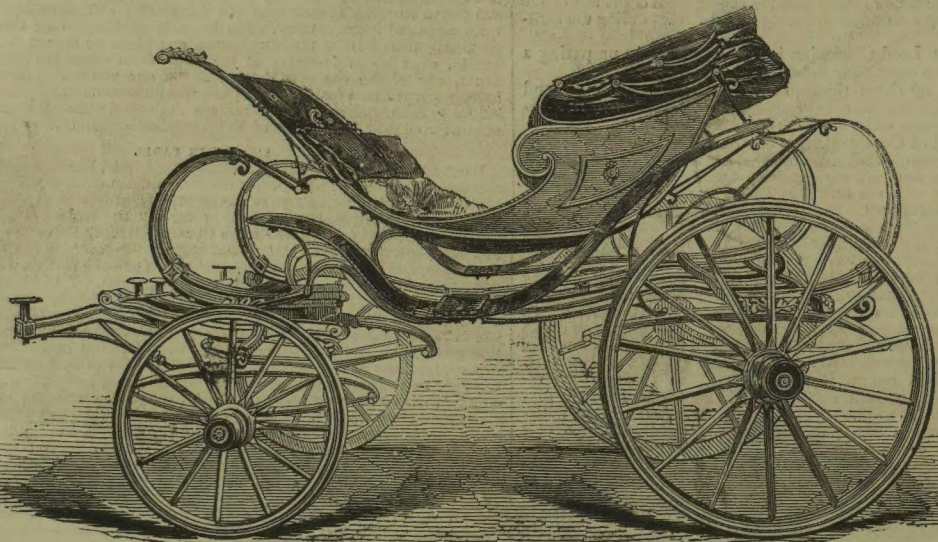
GRAND CONCERT OF THE ARTISTES MUSIENS, AT THE HIPPODROME, IN PARIS.

CARRIAGES FOR THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF WURTEMBERG.

A VERY elegant suite of carriages has just been built by Messrs. Marnier and Company, of Oxford-street, by command of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, for his daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, on her marriage with the heir apparent of Wurtemberg.

The suite consists of a Barouche, a Cabriolet Phaeton, and a Driving Phaeton.

They are all open carriages, of very novel and tasteful design; and are highly creditable to the ingenuity of the artificers by whom they have been constructed. The Barouche is painted celestial blue, relieved with lines of white and gold. The body is richly mounted with silver mouldings, and chased ornaments; the lamps have octagonal frames, and are surmounted with crowns, all of silver; as are also the axletree-caps and nave-hoops. The body is lined with rich blue figured silk, trimmed with blue and white silk lace. On the door-panels are



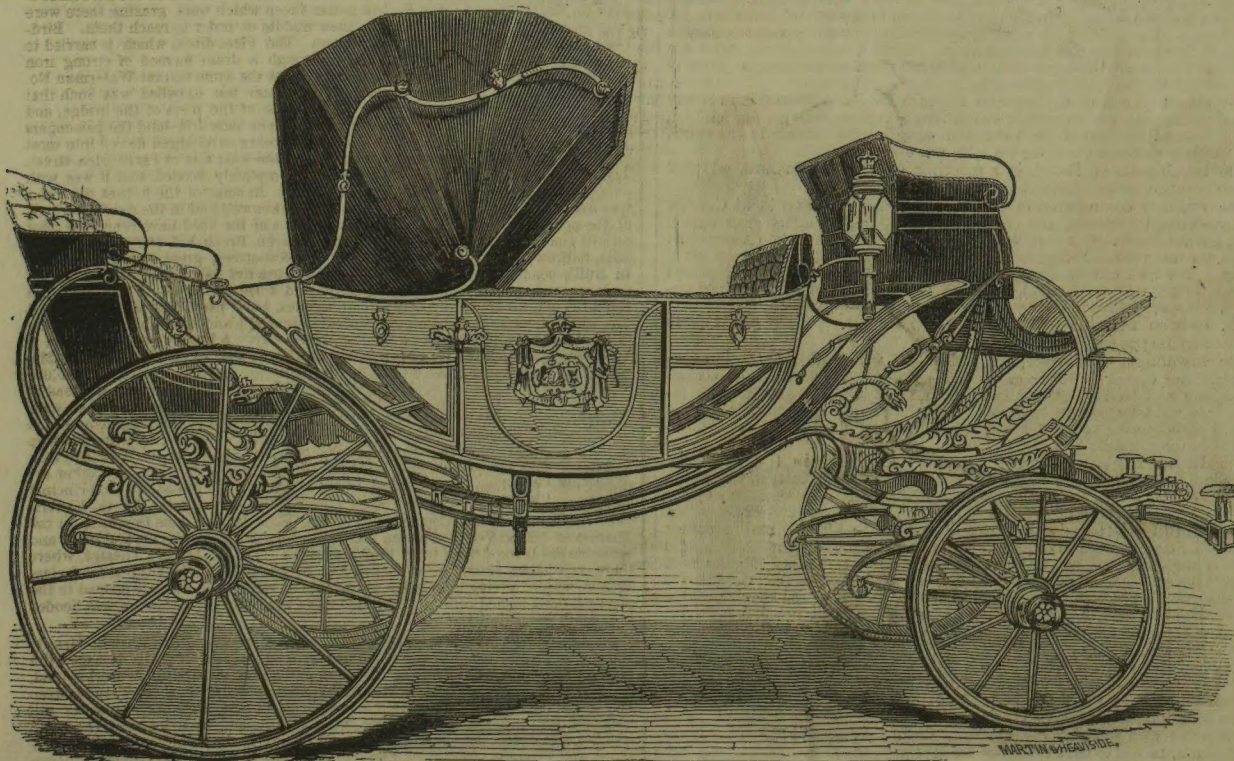
CABRIOLET PHAETON FOR THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF WURTEMBERG.

superbly emblazoned the arms of Wurtemberg and Russia, within crimson velvet mantles.

The Cabriolet Phaeton is painted, and relieved, and lined as above; and the splashing-iron and body are mounted with richly-carved ivory mouldings. On the panels are painted the initials C. O., within a garter, surmounted with the Crown of Wurtemberg.

The Driving Phaeton is painted and trimmed as above; and the mouldings are of silver. On the door-panels are the initials, crown, and garter, as on the Cabriolet Phaeton.

We have engraved two of these splendid specimens of British manufacture. A fine Portrait of the illustrious personage to whom the suite has been presented will be found engraved at page 88.



BAROUCHE FOR THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF WURTEMBERG.

MONSTER CONCERT IN PARIS, AT THE HIPPODROME.

We noticed in our last publication the Monster Concert given at this edifice by the Association des Artistes Musiciens. Our Artist in Paris has supplied us with an illustration of this interesting meeting, at which nearly 2000 players were included in the orchestra and 15,000 auditors, besides the thousands who filled the Champs Elysées. The conductor was M. Tilmant, of the Italian Opera; and the concert was under the patronage of the Duc de Montpensier and the Minister of War. The effect produced by the Prayer from "Moïse," by Rossini, in the transition from the minor to the major, is described to have been electrical. Anber's "Fra Diavolo" overture, the finale of Berlioz's Funeral Symphony, a Military Fantasia by Mohr, a Chorus from Handel's "Judas Maccabees," some military pieces, and a Mosaic on themes from Spontini's "Fernand Cortez," were included in the scheme. We regret to learn that, since the concert, a fire took place at the Hippodrome, by which the proprietors, MM. Laloue and Victor Franconi, are severe sufferers; but the rebuilding has commenced with great activity. The Committee of the Musical Association addressed a letter of condolence to the proprietors, as they generously had given them the use of the Hippodrome gratuitously. The funds of the Musicians have been increased by nearly £1200 by the concert. The band was selected from the regiments of Paris, Versailles, St. Germain, and Vincennes—artillery, cavalry, infantry of the line, as well as National Guards. The Hippodrome is just outside the Barrière de l'Etoile, and has been celebrated for its Roman games, &c. Our Engraving represents M. Tilmant in the middle of the Estrade, with the Arc de Triomphe in the distance, and the great entrance of the Hippodrome.

LITERATURE.

A CHART ILLUSTRATING THE ARCHITECTURE OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY. By F. BEDFORD, jun. Robinson.

The Abbey Church of St. Peter at Westminster illustrates the several varieties of Pointed Architecture with almost unmatched perfection. Hence, it is peculiarly adapted for the graphic exemplification in which the Artist of this work excels; as we have already pointed out to our readers, in noticing his clever "Chart of Anglican Church Architecture." In the present specimen, his correct drawing, and nice appreciation of picturesque effect, have produced a set of beautiful illustrations of the glorious old pile at Westminster; and, at the same time that his Chart is locally interesting, it teaches architecture in the most lucid and pleasing form.

Thus, Mr. Bedford has drawn the North Transept, the South Aisle of the Nave, and a compartment of the interior of the Nave, as specimens of Early English; not forgetting "the narrow lancet-shaped Arch; the elegant Windows, with their beautiful and simple tracery; the Piers, with slender shafts surrounding them, connected by moulded bands; the diaper-work covering the walls; the bold and deeply-cut mouldings, and light chaste groining of the ceiling; all indicative of the best and purest epoch of the style. The Triforium all round the Church may be instanced as one of the finest in existence, for simplicity, beauty, and elegance."

Next, the Decorated Style is shown in the Western portion of the sides of the Nave, and Edward Crouchbeck's Tomb. Of the Perpendicular, Henry the Seventh's Chapel is, of course, the exemplar selected: a view is given of the interior, and of one compartment of the exterior: in both, the elaborate richness of the style is exquisitely delineated; and the Tomb of Edward III. is added, as a specimen of earlier date. We have, likewise, a general view from the North-east, and of the North Transept; thus showing the finest portions of the exterior.

These nine views are inclosed in a border of monumental details from the Abbey, principally from the Tombs, sculptural as well as architectural.

This is, to our thinking, the best companion to the Abbey yet produced: it contains the marrow of the technical descriptions, and it altogether surpasses the garrulous guide-books, whose injudicious prattling is but a shade in advance of the automatic pomp of the showman. A walk through the Abbey, with Mr. Bedford's Chart in your hand, will be a fine architectural lesson, not easily to be effaced from the minds of those who love to ponder amidst the temples which the zeal, piety, and taste of man have raised to the glory of God.

THE EUROPEAN LIBRARY. Bogue.

This cheap and already popular Series progresses well, as regards the editorial choice of works. Roscoe's "Life of Lorenzo de' Medici" has been succeeded by an edition of his "Life and Pontificate of Leo X.," in which the Editor, Mr. Hazlitt, has translated Mr. Roscoe's notes, and added some valuable illustrations from Count Luigi Bossi's translation of the "Life" into Italian: this evinces diligence and discrimination. The next volume is a translation of Dumas's "Marguerite de Valois," a romance of horrors and bloodshed, plots and intrigues, with a vast array of characters, mostly historical, all spiritedly drawn and well sustained. A translation of Michelet's "Life of Luther," by Mr. Hazlitt, is well timed in this, the tricentenary year of the death of the Great Reformer: it avoids the uncompromisingly Roman-Catholic spirit in which Audin's work is written. Michelet's Memoirs are composed of letters and papers written by Luther himself, and are reputed to give a picture of the man as he was in life: to this the translator has adhered, and supplied certain connecting links in the narrative. The next volume is a reprint of the Rev. Joseph Berington's "Literary History of the Middle Ages," a work of good character, but, of late years, thrown into the shade by Mr. Hallam's admirable histories of the same period. Of Guizot's "History of the English Revolution," translated in "the European" Series, we have already spoken. To this the Editor has added the Great Statesman's "History of Civilisation," one of the soundest and most comprehensive works of our times. The last published volume is Galt's Life of Wolsey; with additions from Cavendish, and other sources. We are bound to add, that in all the editorial details, such as annotation and illustration, the "European Library" maintains the reputation gained by the industry displayed in its first volume.

THE GREAT STORM OF SATURDAY LAST.



THE SEWER AT BLACKFRIARS-BRIDGE.

CERANNUS, the King of the Thunder, looked down From his cloud in the West upon London's big town; And he swore by his bolts, as he rattled a few, That he'd bother our sky-lights from Epping to Kew. "Odds! donner und blitzen!" he cried, "I have been In the North, on the Lakes, and in Gloucestershire green The pranks which I played there it grieves me to think on, I'll now look o'er London, as Nick over Lincoln."

Then laughed aloud the Thunder King, And the lightnings flashed from his swarthy wing; And he shied at the steeples, beginning with Bow; But, as one Teddy Burke said, he found it "no go." Though many and mighty the sins be of London, While reigns there Religion it cannot be undone; The spires, as conductors, give point to the foe, And "Sic evitabile fulmen," we know. Then cried Dan Cerannus to brother Mac Hail, "Shake Wenham Lake's sugar-box; go it *pèle mèle* Fling open, old boy, all your grandinous sluices, Cry 'Saturnalitias mittimus nubes,' (And he placed his forefinger to th' orifice nasal)— Let every hail-stone be large as a hazel, Nay walnut. Now show 'em how cooling your spice is, And pepper Old Thames, from the Nore to the Isis."

Last Saturday afternoon between three and four, the metropolis and its neighbourhood within several miles distance, were visited by a storm of thunder, lightning, rain, hail, and wind, of very great severity. The lightning was remarkably vivid, and the flashes followed each other rapidly. The rain was particularly heavy, and was accompanied by hailstones of a very large size, stated variously to be of the size of hazel and walnuts. The storm was at its height at a quarter to five and did not cease till half-past six. The damage done to property in London has been very great, not merely from the destruction of glass, but also from the floods, by which several houses have been destroyed, and many cellars inundated. The total loss must amount to many thousand pounds; estimated by some to amount to £100,000, but this appears to be an over-estimate. The violence of the storm will be best understood from the amount of damage ascertained to have been committed. There have been several very narrow escapes. Amongst them, perhaps, the most remarkable occurred on board the iron steamer *Citizen B*, which was proceeding down the river, at twenty minutes past five; when off the Red House, Battersea, she was struck by a flash of lightning, which passed round the vessel, and destroyed part of the starboard paddle-box, some of the woodwork being carried away. There were on board at the time eight passengers, beside the captain, engineer, &c. The captain had only just descended from the injured paddle-box, when it was torn away. A stack of chimneys at the house No. 21, Lower Phillimore-place, Kensington, was knocked down, and the house much damaged. It was empty. The Chinese temple, in Vauxhall Gardens, was also struck and injured. A large beech-tree at the bottom of the Italian walk was snapped off about four feet from the ground. (There is a belief among naturalists that the beech-tree is singularly defensive against lightning.)

At Buckingham Palace, great damage was done. The Picture Gallery, in which are some of the most splendid productions of the old masters, was at one



BROOK-MILL.

time in imminent danger; for, when the large hailstones, or, rather, irregularly shaped pieces of ice, had removed all opposition to the ingress of the rain, the Gallery was flooded to the depth of several inches, and the water assumed all the appearance of a natural current. No time was lost in removing all those pictures that were liable to be injured; and we believe that, in no single instance, has



LONDON, FROM BLACKHEATH, DURING THE STORM.

damage been done to any one. The more valuable pictures were ranged under the engraved plate glass, which successfully withstood the violence of the storm. Many thousand squares of glass are demolished; and, at a rough calculation, the loss in that article alone will be little short of £1,800 or £2,000.

The Surrey Theatre had the skylights and windows demolished, and the quantity of rain which entered in consequence was so great, that the performance could not take place. The Nine Elms terminus of the Southampton Railway was extensively injured, as also was Astley's Theatre. Messrs. Fell, distillers, Waterloo-road, had eighty large panes broken. The Hero of Waterloo Tavern, Waterloo-road, had sixty squares broken. Messrs. Johnes, oil factory, Robert-street, had sixty panes broken. At the Surrey Zoological Gardens, the glass of the conservatory, in which the carnivora are kept, was completely destroyed, the cost of repairing which will amount to £200. The Euston-square station of the Birmingham Railway has suffered severely, much glass being broken. In Belgrave-square, almost every house has been damaged, some to the extent of £50. The New Houses of Parliament did not escape from the effect of this extraordinary visitation: the damage done to the glass-work has been very extensive. The tarpauling roof of the clock tower was forced off, and fell into the river. The Botanic Gardens, Chelsea, have suffered to the extent of some thousands of squares; and the market-gardeners in the neighbourhood have been severe sufferers. The whole of the skylights of the Carleton-Ride (formerly the Riding-School) were destroyed, admitting the rain to the public records which were deposited beneath: by the exertions of firemen, policemen, and the persons on the establishment, the records were removed, but, necessarily, at the expense of the arrangement which has taken so long to accomplish. Somerset House, also, has suffered. It would, indeed, be impossible to detail the buildings wherein the glass has been demolished or damaged. The following may, however, be added to the foregoing:—The Gazette office, Cannon-row, Westminster; the Quadrant, Regent-street, the pathway under the colonnade being strewn with glass fragments; the Penitentiary, Milbank; the Shot-Towers on the Thames; the conservatory at the Pantheon; the Western Bazaar (the skylight which extends over the whole building being broken in); the Burlington Arcade, 2,736 panes broken; the Lowther Arcade (many of the goods destroyed, in addition to the skylights being broken); the Chiswick Gardens; the Botanic Gardens, Kew; and those in the Regent's Park. In Greenwich, Penn's factory, the Observatory; and the Hospital, have suffered. The houses in Clapham, Vauxhall, and Wandsworth roads, had all the windows damaged which were exposed to the storm. The damage is estimated at £1,000. Lark-hall Tavern has one side a complete wreck. Battersea, Clapham, Brixton, Stockwell, Kennington and Newington, Norwood, Camberwell, Walworth, and other places, present a scene of partial ruin. At the Metropolitan Police-office, Scotland-yard, 300 squares of glass were broken. The stables at the Admiralty, and every house in Whitehall-place, suffered severely—Lord Liverpool's and Sir W. James's more than others. In Carlton-terrace, Pall Mall, Piccadilly, and Oxford-street, damaged windows may be seen in every house.

At the Houses of Parliament fourteen men were engaged the whole of Sunday, merely cutting out the pieces of old glass left in the windows that were broken by the violence of the storm. The total number of squares demolished in the two houses of Parliament and Westminster-hall is upwards of 7000. The Law Courts at Westminster were completely deluged with water, and the windows broken. At Westminster Abbey very little, if any, glass was broken; but the roof being under repair, the rain fell through in such bodies that several men were employed on Saturday night to bale it out. At Lady Rose's mansion, in Old Palace-yard, a chimney-pot was struck down by the lightning, and nearly fell

upon a man's head who was seeking shelter in one of the doorways. At Messrs. Cubitt's factory, Milbank, the damage done is considerable. It is stated that from 12,000 to 14,000 squares of glass are demolished, independent of the damage that must of necessity have been caused by the rain falling into the premises.



HOUSES IN MIDDLE-ROW, HOLBORN.

Messrs. Broadwood's pianoforte manufactory, in the Horseferry-road, Westminster, is likewise extensively damaged. One of the workmen stated that he believed nearly 8000 squares of glass were broken.

On the north side of the river the damage by water has been unusually extensive. In the Green-park, one of the sewers burst, which had the effect of flooding the parade in front of the Horse Guards. The flower beds in the St. James's-park enclosure were destroyed, and some sheep which were grazing there were only rescued by men wading up to their middle in order to reach them. Bird-cage-walk was impassable for pedestrians. The Fleet ditch, which is carried to the second arch of Blackfriars-bridge, through a drain formed of strong iron plates, blew up with a tremendous explosion at the same instant Waterman No. 3 was passing, and the force with which the water was expelled was such that the vessel was driven with violence against one of the piers of the bridge, and was so much damaged that she was obliged to put back and land the passengers by one of the Citizen boats. The Fleet ditch being surcharged flowed into most of the cellars and underground apartments on the west side of Farringdon-street. The lower parts of the Angel Inn were so completely flooded that it was with considerable difficulty some sheep were got out. In some of the houses the water was five feet deep. In the lower parts of Clerkenwell and in the neighbourhood of the open parts of the Fleet ditch, the effects of the flood have been of a most serious character. In the district lying between Brook-hill (formerly Mutton-hill), Saffron-hill, and the upper end of the New-street, great damage occurred. In Bull's-head Court, Peter-street, the water rose five feet, completely filling the underground rooms, and sweeping cattle and furniture away. Three houses in Round-court, inhabited by many poor families, were partly carried away, and it was with the greatest difficulty the inmates escaped; and a warehouse belonging to Mr. Fox, drysalter, had one front washed away. A broker, residing at No. 1, Vine-street, lost a quantity of furniture, which was washed into the Thames. Mr. Simpson, linendraper, has been a severe sufferer, having upwards of £15,000 worth of goods destroyed or damaged. Mr. Verge, the pastrycook, lost a load of flour, which he had received a short time previously. He and two men were nearly lost in attempting to save it. The flour floated against the door, which prevented them from getting out; and they were only saved by breaking up the iron gratings. At Mr. Lamplough's, chemist, the water rose to five feet, destroying large quantities of arrowroot, naphtha, spirit of wine, and other articles. Mr. Lamplough's loss is estimated at £1000. In Fleet-street the principal sufferer was Mr. T. P. Austin, Peele's Coffee-house; Shoe-lane, Mr. G. Walters, Blue Posts, and Messrs. Cooper and Phillips. The damage done to vessels on the Thames at Milbank and Chelsea has been very considerable, several boats and some barges being driven from their moorings. The St. James's Theatre, where there were eight extensive skylights, had between 700 and 800 squares of glass broken, which, giving admission to torrents of rain, much damage ensued to the recently-embellished ceiling. The House of Correction for Middlesex was flooded to a depth of several feet.

On the southern side of the river, the damage was still more extensive. Messrs. Harvey, of Lambeth-house, have had an immense quantity of goods damaged, the floors of the shops being covered with water. The Baptist Chapel, Waterloo-road, had three feet water. In the cellars of the Hero of Waterloo, there were between fifty and sixty tons of water. In the Pear Tree Tavern, New-cut, the water was four feet deep. In the kitchen of Mr. Brookes, surgeon, Waterloo-road, the water was five feet deep. Much damage was also done in the neighbourhood of Fore-street and Princess-street. In Lower Stamford-street, the York-road, Princess-street, Canterbury-street, Lower Hatfield-street, and all the intervening avenues, the basement apartments were flooded. The cellar at the Elephant and Castle,

Newington, was inundated to a depth of several feet; that of the Lamb and Hare, in Kennington-lane, was flooded to a depth of several feet.

In Bishop's-walk, Lambeth, it is stated that the lightning struck the wall of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace, and tore up a tree in the garden.

The inhabitants of Blackfriars-road, too, have suffered very severely, their premises being flooded to the depth of several feet. The premises of Mr. Jones, linendraper, in the Blackfriars-road, were seriously damaged, and the pavement in front of the house sunk about two feet from the effects of the rain, rendering the footway exceedingly dangerous.

A very serious accident occurred during the storm, by the electric fluid striking a servant in the employ of Mr. Staff, residing in the Westminster-bridge-road. She was standing at the window, when a sudden flash of lightning shattered the window, breaking the framework and scorching her hands and arms in a most shocking manner. A surgeon was called in. She was subsequently placed in bed, and lies in a very precarious condition. Considerable damage was done to the glass on the roof of the new Roman Catholic Church, in St. George's fields.

Another serious calamity took place at the residence of Mr. James Howard, fancy box-maker, residing in Herbert's-buildings, Waterloo-road, Lambeth, by which a woman named Smith, it is feared, will lose her life. It seems that Mr. Howard had a large platform fixed on the roof of his house for pigeons; and during the storm, the whole of the woodwork was carried by a sudden gust of wind into a neighbour's garden, at the rear of the adjoining house, falling on the head of the woman above named, whereby she received a severe laceration of the skull, and, it is feared, a concussion of the brain.

It would fill several pages of our paper were we to give details of all the damage that has been done. We, therefore, state generally that no part of London or its neighbourhood appears to have escaped. At the Western Exchange, Old Bond-street, the damage this Bazaar sustained was so extensive, that all business has been suspended, and the Bazaar closed till the repairs are effected. In the Opera Arcade, the whole of the circular skylights were destroyed, containing eight thousand squares of glass. Hungerford Market and arcade had all the skylights throughout the building destroyed. A gentleman residing at Grove-end, St. John's Wood, states that his gardener was at work at a forcing pump, in a room near the door, which was open, when a powerful current of electricity glittered in a stream of fire down the handle, paralyzing one side of his body. A female servant, standing at a table in the same room, was at the same moment driven a considerable distance, without the least injury; she describes the sensation produced by it as a most delightful one, and that it entirely removed a severe headache, which had caused her great pain the whole of the former part of the day, and, as she described it, "Made her as light as a feather." The man is now pretty well recovered. Some damage was done at the London and St. Katherine's Dock Hotel by the sudden irruption of the waters.

During the storm, a lad, named Muskett, a lighterman's apprentice, was employed on a barge in the Commercial Dock, Rotherhithe. He was walking along the gunwale with a quantity of steel-bars on his shoulders, when the electric fluid first struck the warehouse opposite and then the lad, who was forced into the hold of the barge, while the steel bars fell into the dock. Immediate assistance was rendered, but the lad was quite dead. The warehouse sustained considerable damage by the lightning.

A correspondent of the *Herald* states that one hailstone, which broke his window in Carpenter-street, Westminster, measured three inches and five-eighths.

A depth of rain equal to four and a half inches fell, and on Sunday morning there was an additional half inch of rain, making the total depth of five inches. As the average depth of rain in a year in the neighbourhood of London does not much exceed twenty inches, we have had nearly the quantity of three months' fall of rain within twenty-four hours.

Judging by the damage done, this storm has been more severe than any which has visited the metropolis since the celebrated one of the year 1809.

In the vicinity of the metropolis, great damage appears to have been done.

DAMAGE IN THE VICINITY OF LONDON.

During the violence of the storm, the electric fluid struck the house of Mr. Corvan, No. 17, Mornington-road, Camden-town. This took place about four o'clock, the shock causing the utmost alarm to the neighbourhood. The fluid entered the chimney, which it shattered to pieces, and then passed down the chimney-flue into the kitchen, in which was the female servant, who was at the time occupied in cleaning some plate. She became senseless, and was immediately attended to by Mrs. Corvan, who had her removed, as it was not possible, in consequence of the strong smell of sulphur, to remain there.

In the Mornington-road, the damage to new buildings was very great, no fewer than sixteen stacks of chimneys being destroyed. A quantity of lead was also melted. The houses on each side were also slightly damaged.

In the Regent's Park, above the Zoological Gardens, a portion of the bank of the Regent's Canal was washed away, some trees being forced down.

In the New-road, between King's-cross and Judd-street, in consequence of the sewer being overflooded, it gave way, causing a considerable extent of damage. The thoroughfare was, of course, instantly stopped.

In the neighbourhood of Holloway, the storm was very severe; and, just at its commencement, a gentleman, named Pritchard, residing at Colney Hatch, was riding in his gig, accompanied by his son, along the Holloway-road, when he suddenly fell forward, and was supposed to have been struck by the electric fluid. He was carried in an insensible state into the Cock public-house at Holloway, and received every attention from Mr. Wheeler, the landlord. Mr. Mann, a surgeon, was speedily in attendance, who pronounced the unfortunate gentleman to be in a strong apoplectic fit, brought on by the excessive heat.

In Bromley and the immediate neighbourhood, very much damage has been done to the several nurseries by the hail, several thousands of panes of glass being demolished. One of the hail-stones, or rather pieces of ice, which fell at the latter place, when measured, was found to be of an angular shape, and upwards of three inches in circumference, the greatest width at the top being one inch and a half. So far as can be ascertained, no lives have been lost in the range of locality previously described.

The various licensed victuallers round Bermondsey and Rotherhithe have had their beer-cellars flooded to an alarming extent, rendering their goods quite unfit for sale, and destroying property to an immense amount. The houses in the Brixton-road presented a most singular appearance, and they seem to have suffered more in this part of London than any other. Windows were entirely demolished, and the occupants, in many places, placed large pieces of carpeting up, to guard against the weather, until the glass was replaced, giving the houses a very singular aspect.

At Bankside, all the low-lying dwellings and warehouses were placed under water the whole of Saturday night; and one poor family narrowly escaped being drowned, owing to the bursting of a sewer in Bosc-court. Kennington Church, also, received very serious damage, and a large quantity of glass was broken. The Church of St. Mary, Newington, sustained considerable injury, as well as the houses in the immediate vicinity.

About an hour after the storm commenced, the lower parts of Greenwich and Deptford were inundated. The flood, which poured from Shooter's-hill and Blackheath, down Groom's-hill and Royal-hill, completely choked up the drainage, and caused London-street and Church-street to be completely under water. The kitchens and cellars in this line, down to the Royal Hospital, and alongshore to the creek which divides Greenwich from Deptford, were in a most deplorable state from the same cause. The lower part of Blackheath-road, Deptford-bridge, and Broadway, were impassable for foot-passengers during two hours. The devastation caused by the extensive and heavy fall of hail is very great. Numerous skylights and windows were demolished in the Dock and Victualling-yards. At the Greenwich Police-court, the Police-station, and premises attached, much glass was broken, and damage done by the water getting into the apartments. The skylights and windows in the factory of Messrs. Penn and Son, engineers, Blackheath, suffered severely, upwards of 200 squares being smashed in, together with portions of the frame-work. More than 100 squares of glass were destroyed at Messrs. Wheelhouse's distillery, Deptford-bridge; and nearly the whole of the glass frames and greenhouses in the market-garden and nursery of Mr. Loft, near the Kent Waterworks. Much damage was done, also, to the glass work and choice productions of Mr. Cormack's nursery, at New Cross.

In some parts of Kensington and Brompton, the basements were inundated by the water which descended from the higher parts of the neighbourhood, Notting-hill, &c. At King's-cross the damage was very extensive; the entire space from King's-cross to Acton-place, Bagnidge-wells-road, was flooded to a depth that prevented the inhabitants from either leaving or entering their dwellings, the road being impassable, and most of the kitchens being under water. The houses opposite the police station in Bagnidge-wells-road were nearly entirely under water. In this locality, Mr. Ker, baker, lost 36 sacks of flour; Mr. Greenwood's house, Northumberland Arms, was quite inundated, and much damage done. In Belgrave-square, the kitchens of many houses were two feet deep in water.

The village of Lewisham was under water, and presented a most melancholy appearance. Complaints of devastation from the floods have been received from Southend, Bromley, Woolwich, and neighbouring parts.

Mr. Chandler, the grower of the Camellia Japonica, in the Wandsworth-road, lost upwards of £2000, by damage to his greenhouses and plants. Mr. Chandler and his son, we are happy to add, are in good health; although, in more than one journal, the father is stated to have died on Sunday, and the son to have, in consequence, lost his reason.

Mr. Andrews, of South Lambeth, the pine-grower, suffered considerable loss. His pine-houses, and upwards of 2000 pines were destroyed.

A correspondent of the *Times* says—"The small garden of the house in Camberwell New-road, in which I was when the storm commenced, has an easterly aspect. There was no wind at the moment, and there was no perceptible drift in the shower; the hail seemed to fall in a direction nearly vertical; and, from the nature of the surface of the garden, it rested where it fell. From a spot measuring three superficial feet, and which was selected as a fair average of the general surface of the garden, I gathered 947 hailstones, the smallest of which weighed 9 2-10ths grains, and the largest 84 grains."

On Wednesday morning, between five and six o'clock, another storm burst over the metropolis and its environs, accompanied by violent torrents of rain, with vivid flashes of lightning and peals of thunder. The thunder continued with little intermission till nearly eight o'clock, when it somewhat subsided; but the atmosphere remained dark and heavy, highly charged with electric clouds, and a fog prevailed. About ten o'clock, another but less violent storm broke forth; the rain was less violent, and the thunder and lightning evidently more distant. Subsequently, the day became bright and clear, and the heat oppressive, the wind blowing refreshingly from S.S.E. The temperature at noon was 83 degrees in the shade; and in the evening, at eight o'clock, had not descended lower than 74 degrees, with the wind N.W. The night was very dry and hot.

As may be supposed, the descent of such immense quantities of rain had the effect of overcharging the sewers. In Round-court, Clerkenwell-green, two houses, in addition to those which fell on Saturday evening, were undermined and thrown down, and others have been placed in circumstances of danger. We

have not heard of any casualty by the lightning. In fact the fluid did not strike downwards with the same force that characterised it on Saturday, the state of the atmosphere accounting for the difference.

At about a quarter-past nine in the morning, during the thunder-storm, Mr. Drake, the station-clerk at the Lea-bridge station on the Eastern Counties Railway, whilst standing on the platform, was suddenly struck by the electric fluid, which played about him for several seconds, and rendered him perfectly insensible for a short period; but after a lapse of time he recovered, and was able to attend to his ordinary duties.

FALL OF TWO HOUSES IN HOLBORN.

At a quarter past eleven on Sunday night, an alarming occurrence happened in Middle-row, Holborn-bars. Two houses, 22 and 23, suddenly fell in with a loud crash. Happily, just before, a police constable was passing, and, hearing the noise of the breaking of window panes, looked towards the houses, and saw them tottering and bulging. He warned the passers-by of the impending danger; and, whilst so doing, the inmates, to the number of ten or twelve, rushed out and escaped.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 9.—Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence.
TUESDAY, 11.—Dog Days end.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—Grouse Shooting begins.
THURSDAY, 13.—Dowager Queen Adelaide born, 1792.
FRIDAY, 14.—Jupiter rises near E.N.E. at 11h. 12m. p.m.
SATURDAY, 15.—Assumption—Mars sets at 7h. 46m. p.m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 15.

| Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| M. 3.58 h. m. 4.20 | M. 4.44 h. m. 5.5 | M. 5.27 h. m. 6.13 | M. 6.35 h. m. 7.0 | M. 7.25 h. m. 7.53 | M. 8.27 h. m. 8.53 |

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. E., Birmingham, should apply to the Secretary of the Royal Academy of Arts.
"Evelyn" and "W. M. F."—"We guess" that we have not room for the *Charades*.
"J. L." will find the *Electric Telegraph* illustrated and described in Nos. 104 and 154 of our Journal.
"G. F. S." Dublin.—Declined.
"A Lover of Science" is trifling.
"J. R. J. S." Liverpool.—To discuss the question as to "Duties" proposed by our Correspondent would not be doing our duty to Subscribers generally.
"Synopsis" Stockton-on-Tees.—1. Payment for one parcel of goods does not invalidate a claim for another previously supplied. 2. Real Estate, in all cases where it is not disposed of by will, descends to the heir. Personal Estate which is not disposed of by will goes to the administrator, to be by him applied in payment of the debts of the deceased, and to be distributed among his next of kin.
"J., an Old Subscriber."—The lines on "Flogging in the Army" are creditable to the heart of the Writer.
"G. W. K."—The work referred to by our Correspondent is "The Life of Francis the First," by James Bacon, 2 vols., 8vo., published by Bull, Holles-st., Cavendish-square.
"Ignoramus."—The bernicle, or barnacle, is a marine testaceous animal,—the duck barnacle of collectors,—a common shell, fixed to a long, fleshy peduncle, and frequently found attached to floating timbers. It was long asserted to be the parent of the barnacle goose—an absurd error, now generally exploded.
"Ereter."—We are not aware whether Mr. Waterson is in England.
"H. S., Plymouth."—Write to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.
"R. C. P."—No. 195 of our Journal contains *Portraits of the Ethiopian Serenaders*.
"Inquisitor."—Tobacco water is destructive to earwigs.
"One Anxious to be Informed."—The name Helena has the accent on the first syllable, in every instance except in the name of the island in the Atlantic Ocean, in which the second syllable is long; but we cannot account for the exception, unless the island has been named by the original discoverers—the Portuguese, in whose language the accent is on the penultimate syllable.
"J. W. A." Golden-square.—A Town, in its popular sense, is a large assemblage of adjoining or nearly adjoining houses, to which a market is incident. (See the art. "Town" and "City," Penny Cyclopædia.)
"A. A. C." Taunton.—See Mrs. Jamieson's "Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters," vol. 2, one of the best of Knight's Weekly Volumes.
"A Subscriber from the Commencement" may obtain, at Windsor, Tickets to view the Castle.
"P." Leighlin Bridge.—Mr. Jeffrey, the patentee of the Marine Glue, resides at East India Road, Poplar: he has published a sensible pamphlet on the applications of his invention.
ISRAHIM PACHA.—We have been misinformed as to the paternity of his Highness, who is not the step-son of Mehemet Ali, but his eldest and only surviving son. The Viceroy Mehemet Ali had three sons—viz., Ibrahim, Tossoun, and Ismael. Ismael fell a victim to revenge, by being smothered by fire, about 1822; Tossoun died of the plague; and Ibrahim Pacha is the survivor.—Vide a little pamphlet, entitled "The Life of Mohammed Ali; with the Quadruple Treaty, and the Official Memoranda of the English and French Ministers." Churton: 1841.—
"C. A. W." is thanked for this correction.
"M. W." Bath.—The set of china is valuable, though not worth £30 a-piece. Did Watteau paint china?—we rather think his designs have been copied on china.
"W. D." Norfolk.—We do not decide wagers.
"E. H. S." Paddington.—We have not room, at present.
"L. D." and "N. B."—Rigor is a shivering or slight convulsive tremor, attended by the sensation of cold: we have not yet heard it attributed to electricity.
"S. P." Glasgow.—The Archery sketch has not reached us.
"A Novice" should write to the General Post Office: what has a Newspaper Editor to do with Postal overcharges?
"Lat."—The Latin Bible, being imperfect, is almost valueless.
"J. T. W."—We believe not.
"A Subscriber."—The literal translation of the Liverpool motto, Deus nobis hæc otia fecit, is, "God made for us these goods."
"Alice" is too inquisitive: the case is not as she surmises.
"R. E. H., Ereter."—The particulars of the award may be obtained of the Association.
"A Constant Reader."—Mr. Bain is the inventor of the Electric Clock: address "Committee Rooms, House of Commons."
"Kestrel," as *Sheer-neas, Loch-neas, &c.*
"A Constant Reader."—Address "Cork"—to be forwarded.
"Violator Cantab" inquires: "What is the pillar intended to commemorate, which is placed on the London and Cambridge Railway, between Broxbourne and Royston?"
"S. W." Sleaford, should address his complaint to the General Post Office.
"Reisbeu."—See a detailed notice of the *Electric Telegraph* in the "Companion to the Almanac for 1843." There is, also, a pamphlet of notices, from various periodicals. There are several pamphlets and short treatises on the Atmospheric Railway.
"Poeticus" letter of six sides.—Our only reply is, that the present Somerset House was commenced by Sir W. Chambers, in 1755, upon the site of the ancient Palace, which had been the occasional abode of Queen Elizabeth and other Royal personages.
"E. R. H., Bridgewater."—The signal is worth but a trifle.
"A. X."—We have not heard of the publication of Mrs. Crawford's Poems.
"A Ford."—The arms in question appertain to the Fords of Devon, Derbyshire, Surrey, Sussex, and Wilt. They are also borne by Abraham Rawlinson Ford, Esq., of Ellet Hall, in the county of Lancaster. The motto is "Excitat."
"A Subscriber."—Interest is a very important help in obtaining a commission; but still we think that, his name having been some time on the list, and a promise having been made, he has every chance of ultimately succeeding, unless by the delay he passes the age limited by the regulations.
"Paddy from Cork."—Borrant is an Englishman, and son of a physician of Cheltenham—Dr. Boisragon. Mr. Harrison is a Londoner, and was a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, and also of Mr. Rooke.
"Mercandotti."—We believe that this once celebrated danseuse is in Paris.
"Philologue."—Prestige is now an accepted English word, and signifies sympathy, fascination, or illusion. The "prestige in his favour" means a preconceived favourable impression, or the effect of vogue or popularity. It will be found in modern dictionaries. In French, prestige signifies also "deceit" and "imposture."
"A. V." Chatham.—Our intelligent Correspondent mentions that "the cause of cockades being worn by servants, was the duty levied by Mr. Pitt about the year 1785: as soldiers, who acted as servants to their officers, were exempted from the duty, a cockade, when in plain clothes, was carried by them as a mark of their exemption. In point of fact, however, any person in this country may stick a cockade in his servant's hat, there being no law which prohibits individuals decorating their servants with cockades, or dressing them in any manner they may think proper."
—"A. V." will oblige us by quoting some legal authority against the usage of "Right Honourable" by the daughters of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls.
"A Subscriber."—A Captain in the Army, after he has sold out, generally bears the title of "Captain" by courtesy. There are, however, many instances of the abandonment of the appellation, on the retirement from the service.
"An Admirer of Paris" is recommended to buy the "Hand-book to Paris."
"R. A."—The engraved Views of the Thames Tunnel, if not to be obtained there, may be heard of at Silver's, 27, Strand. The price is 2s. 6d.
"An Old Soldier" is thanked for his very humane letter.
"Sophy."—The Wenham Lake lies a few miles from Boston, 41° 21' N. lat., and 71° 4' W. long.
"O." Liverpool.—We have been politely favoured by our Correspondent, "P. B., with the terms of the French Military Schools; but, as they would occupy more space than we can spare, if printed in our Journal, they shall be forwarded by post to "O." as soon as we receive his full address.
"John of Procida."—No.
"M. S." is thanked; but we have not room for the Original Melodies.
INELIGIBLE.—"Impromptu on Flogging."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1846.

The dinner at King's Lynn to Lord George Bentinck may be termed the political event of the week. It was the first great meeting of the Protectionists since their Parliamentary defeat; and, though only complimentary in its object, some declaration as to the policy of the future could hardly be avoided. The proceedings, therefore, acquired an importance beyond that generally attached to political and party festivals. As an acknowledgment of gratitude for services rendered, the compliment to Lord George Bentinck was well deserved. Honour to whom honour is due is a precept Englishmen never forget; nor do they withhold admiration of courage and perseverance when they have failed to secure success in the struggle. Many a gallant deed has been performed in a retreat, and the qualities that form the warrior do not always require the "blaze of triumph" to display themselves. Disadvantageous as was the position of the country party in the House of Commons in the late contest, it would have been much worse but for the noble Lord, who led and organised the opposition to the late Ministry with much ability and unquestioned zeal—one so strong and sincere, indeed, that he could not always confine it within the bounds of discretion. His party owe him much for his exertions, and the gathering at Lynn was a natural and creditable expression of feeling. Though the poet says

Fame never crowns
The champion of a falling creed,

Lord George Bentinck is likely to prove an exception to the rule. All the political reputation he enjoys has been gained during the decline and fall of a great system, which he boldly attempted to avert. It is not his fault that the system has perished; higher talents than the noble Lord possesses, and still greater zeal, if greater be possible, could not long have delayed the change. But he fought what he considered the good fight gallantly; he kept the faith to the last; and he has his reward in the admiration of his followers, not unmingled with the respect of those who were opposed to him.

To any expression of that gratitude and admiration there is nothing to object; but what is offered as an exposition of the future hopes and prospects of the Protectionists, is more open to criticism. Their hopes consist in an unconverted constituency, and their prospects in the theory of what Mr. Disraeli calls "reaction." As the first is but a contingency, and the last only a speculation, we fear the Protectionists will only deceive themselves if they put much trust in either. If all calculation is falsified by the results, if the change proves really as disastrous to the nation as the country party declare it will be, and if the measure regulating the trade in grain should deserve the epithet of "the infernal Corn Bill," which Lord George Bentinck applies to it, then certainly there will be a disposition to return to the abrogated system. What has been destroyed by the results of observation and experience, farther observation and more experience may warrant us in returning to, if they discover a mischievous effect. But without that, reversion to the past is impossible. Both parties must leave this to the great arbitrator—time.

As to the theory of "reaction" in which the Protectionists are told to put their trust, we have no confidence in it; it is more ingenious than sound; it may be cleverly argued, but cannot be borne out by proof. "Revolutions," said a great authority, "never turn back." England, says Mr. Disraeli, destroyed the Monarchy, and we are still ruled by a Sovereign of hereditary right; England overthrew the Church, and yet the Church is now the established religion of the State. Quite true; the forms revived, but how changed in substance! The Queen of England wields the sceptre, but cannot exercise the "prerogative" of the Stuarts. The Church is restored, but it is not now the persecuting Church of Laud; and in a third of the kingdom Episcopacy was not restored at all. In the case of each of these great changes, what was revived was not the identical institution that was overthrown: the people advanced, and rendered the exercise of the extreme power of the past impossible. If an institution or a system is shaken, it never recovers its pristine strength. Monarchy was abolished in France, as in England; and there, too, it has been restored; but Louis Philippe is not a Louis the Fourteenth.

In the progress of the world, we can perceive no steps backward, or the phrase would be a contradiction. And a system of law or legislation, once destroyed, has much less chance of revival than such an institution as Monarchy. If, then, the Protectionists trust to this theory of "reaction," they will deceive themselves. They will never be able to "call back yesterday, bid time return," more than the many who have wished to do it, and found it impossible. For the matter of the noble Lord's speech on this occasion, it strikes the reader as out of time and place. Why recapitulate the figures of arithmetic that failed of their work in the only place where they could be useful? It was like a physician giving a chemical analysis of the prescription that did not save his patient; it may be elaborately shown that they ought to have done so; but the world judges all things by results. And the injunction to the country party to "wait" till the current of public opinion turns or changes, forcibly recalls the illustration of the Roman satirist, *rusticus expectat*; but the river rolls on, and he who tarries on the bank, hoping it may flow past and shrink in its bed, to admit of his passing, may wait in his expectancy for ever.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household, attended divine service on Sunday in the chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

The Queen, accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians and the Princess Royal, took an airing on Wednesday in an open carriage and four. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by the Hon. Captain Gordon. The Royal dinner party on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Excellencies the Count and Countess Dietrichstein, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Countess Vilain XIV., Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Baroness de Speth, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl of Charlemont, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady Lyndhurst Major A. d'Hainins de Moerkkerke.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—This being the second anniversary of the birth of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, her Majesty's youngest son, the bells of St. George's Chapel and the Parish Church commenced ringing merry peals at an early hour in the morning, which were continued at intervals throughout the day. At twelve o'clock, a Royal salute was fired from the Corporation ordnance, under the superintendence of Mr. Pond, the Town Gunner, in honour of the event. A Royal salute was also fired from the Belvidere battery, at Virginia Water. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is expected to arrive at Frogmore Lodge to-morrow, from Clarence House, St. James's.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGES.—On Monday Viscount Seaham, son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, was married to Miss Mary Cornelia Edwards only daughter and heiress of Sir John Edwards, Bart., of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.—On Tuesday the marriage of Major-General Lord Downes and Mrs. Fleming, relict of the late Mr. Fleming, of Stoneham, Hants, and daughter of the late Captain Grant, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.—The marriage of George James, Viscount Maidstone, eldest son of the Earl of Winchelsea, with the Lady Constance Henrietta, second daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge, and granddaughter of the Marquis of Anglesey, was solemnised on Thursday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT NORFOLK HOUSE.—The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk gave a superb banquet on Wednesday evening, at Norfolk House, to a distinguished circle of the aristocracy. After the banquet the Duchess of Norfolk had an assembly.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Sir Robert Peel has left town for his seat, Drayton Manor Staffordshire.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The House sat only for about half an hour, but several measures were disposed of. The Royal Assent was given by commission to several bills. The Marriage Act Amendment (Ireland) Bill, the Baths and Washhouses Bill, and the Art Unions Bill, were read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

SUGAR DUTIES.—The Report on the Sugar Duties Bill (No. 3) was received, after a short discussion.

DUTY ON RUM.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that on Monday he should move that the House should go into Committee on the Customs Acts with a view to propose a reduction of the duty on rum.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

Lord J. RUSSELL then rose and said, that, in moving the order of the day, he wished to make a general statement as to what the Government had done in regard to the punishment of flogging in the army. He would state the plan at present to be adopted. It was the plan of the Duke of Wellington, and he would say that he thought the noble Duke was quite right in believing that corporal punishment ought not to be abolished. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, now to be provided that the maximum punishment should be fifty lashes. (Hear, hear.) Care would also be taken that the state of the weather should be such, and that the circumstances respecting the offender's health should be considered, so that the medical officer should be of opinion that the punishment might be inflicted, without danger to the offender. The Government hoped to see the day when corporal punishment in the army might be altogether abolished; but it was a paramount object to ensure discipline in the army. He repeated that at present the Government did not think that the requisite discipline of the army could be maintained without the punishment. The noble Lord proceeded to state that the Government intended to ameliorate the condition of the soldier, and said that corporal punishment had been much diminished of late years. The Government entirely concurred with the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief. (Cheers.)

Dr. BOWRING said that he had never before risen with such a deep feeling of responsibility, but he had hoped that the influence of public opinion would have induced the Government to abandon this abominable punishment. He hoped that the House would emphatically declare that whatever substitute might be provided, the abominable punishment of military flogging should no longer be endured. Under these circumstances, he should feel justified in persisting in the resolution of which he had given notice. "That, in the opinion of this House, the punishment of flogging in the army ought to be immediately abolished." The hon. member proceeded to read some affecting details of military punishment.

Mr. HENRY BERKELEY seconded Dr. Bowring's resolution. Colonel PEEL defended Colonel Whyte and the surgeon of the 7th Hussars. Mr. W. WILLIAMS said the Government, and not the Duke of Wellington, were responsible for corporal punishment.

Captain LAYARD would vote in favour of the motion. Colonel REID said the time had not arrived for the abolition of corporal punishment.

Mr. OSBORNE recommended the infusing a better class into the army. Mr. FOX MAULE defended the character of the officers of the 7th Hussars, and maintained the necessity of corporal punishment for the perfect discipline of the army.

Sir C. NAPIER opposed the motion. Mr. WAKLEY said the demand for the abolition of flogging was too imperative to be resisted.

Mr. CHAVEN BERKELEY made some observations on the mode of conducting the inquiry.

Mr. C. BULLER defended the Government proposition. Mr. BRIGHT said the Government had succumbed to the Horse Guards.

Mr. GOSBURN wished to see punishment reduced to the narrowest limits. Mr. HUME wished there could be a more equal assimilation of the duties of the army.

Mr. GOSBURN defended the officers of the army.

The House then divided:—

For Dr. Bowring's motion 37

Against it 90

Majority for Ministers —53

The House then divided on Mr. Osborne's motion:—

Ayes 25

Noes 81

Majority for Ministers —56

The other orders of the day were then read, and the House adjourned at half-past one.

BRIGHTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats, two miles.

| | |
|------------------------------------------|----------|
| Lord Stradbroke's Lynceus | (Clay) 1 |
| Mr. Ramsbottom's Queen of Cyprus | 2 |

Sweepstakes of 3 sov. each, and 3 added. Heats, one mile.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Lee's Correct Card | 1 |
| Mr. Jackson's Syntaxina | 2 |

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Joseph Henri continues in close confinement at the Conciergerie. He has confessed that he purchased the pistols for twenty-five francs of a dealer on the Quai de la Mégisserie, and that an entry would be found in his books as far back as six weeks since for that sum. He has refused to give any positive answer as to the nature of the charge put into the pistols. In his first declaration, he said that they were loaded with slugs, which he had made himself, but he refused to say of what metal they were made, adding, that, in all probability, they would be found, when, if shown to him, he could readily recognise them; but, until then, it would be useless to enter into any further details. The prisoner continues perfectly calm and composed. The Paris Monitor announces that the King has received a letter from Queen Victoria, congratulating him on his late escape from assassination.

NEW ZEALAND.—Papers of as late a date as March 7, from Wellington, New Zealand, have reached us. Their contents are of some interest. A most disastrous event had occurred in the settlement; one of the worst, in fact, that had ever taken place. More than thirty families settled in the valley of the Hutt had been driven from their houses by natives, who had seriously injured their crops, plundered their property, and in some cases committed acts of violence. From the Hutt district alone more than one hundred men, women, and children, had been driven, robbed of every thing they possessed. Seeing the impunity with which these outrages had been committed in the midst of a large military force, the settlers had nearly all left the Wainui-mate, while those residing on the Paritara road, after sending in their wives and children, had armed themselves for the purpose of resisting the anticipated attack of these native marauders. At first, the natives retreated from their clearings to the bush, but the troops unfortunately halted, and the natives attributing this to fear, refused to retire until they received compensation for their crops, a claim to which the Governor declined to accede until the natives quitted the district. The troops were then ordered to advance; but, as Captain Grey was officially informed that the natives had agreed to depart for Paritara immediately, and they actually did retire out of sight, the declaration was believed. The Captain, instead of ordering the troops to act, remained stationary. The offer of the settlers to enrol themselves as militia-men was unwisely rejected; and Captain Grey, it is said, misled by the advice of the legal gentlemen who assisted his predecessors, and assured him that the natives were justified in their pretensions, delayed further proceedings until the troops and the natives came into actual collision.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE SOLDIER FLOGGED TO DEATH AT HOUNSLOW.

On Monday morning, the inquest on the body of Frederick John White, a private in the 7th Hussars, was resumed by Mr. Wakley, assisted by Mr. Mills, at the George the Fourth, public-house, Hounslow.

The inquiry lasted till nearly one o'clock the next morning. We subjoin the most important evidence, and also the result.

Sergeant John Darley said, I am a lance-sergeant in the 7th Hussars. Did not make any complaint against Frederick John White before he was confined. I complained of him, on the 1st of June, to the orderly officer, William Russell, for having struck me across the breast with a poker. He (White) struck me on the evening of the 1st of June, about a quarter past nine, in the barrack room at Hampton Court. I was orderly-sergeant at the time he struck me. I went into the room at nine o'clock. On going round the room calling the roll the first time, White answered to his name, and I saw him. On going round a second time, on account of some of the men being absent, I observed White standing near his bed, partly dressed, with a poker in his hand. His hand was behind him—the one which held the poker. I ordered him to put down the poker, but he did not do so. I ordered him a second and a third time, but he did not obey. I ordered the orderly corporal of the troop to take a file of men and confine him. As soon as I had given the order he knocked me down with the poker. The blow was struck across the chest. I recovered myself, and ran out of the room, and I saw no more of the deceased until he was in charge of the guard. When I saw him in charge of the guard I considered the deceased drunk. I was hurt by the blow, and was in bed three days under medical treatment in consequence. He did not speak to me before he struck me. I had no previous quarrel with him. I was on friendly terms with him. There had been no previous dissension. I never spoke six words to him except on duty. I did not bring him in the troop with him. He was often the worse for liquor. I did not raise my hand to touch him before he struck me. I gave evidence before the Court-martial. White pleaded guilty to the whole charge preferred against him.

Sergeant Potter, called by Mr. Clarke, deposed—White was admitted on the 15th, and he was up again on the 20th, five days after. It was on Saturday that he got up, the flogging being on the Monday. After he could wear his shirt he was allowed to get up, and walk about the ward, and assisted in cleaning it out. He assisted to clean the ward and appeared perfectly well except his back.

White assisted in cleaning the ward on the Saturday, the 4th of July. White went out every day after the 20th.

The Coroner asked how it was that the witness had said in his former evidence that White was in bed for fourteen days.—Witness: No one has complained of my former evidence, nor have I been reminded on the subject; but I have thought better on the matter, and I am now more positive. White had made no complaint up to the 5th of July. I did not see any change in the weather to induce me to think that it was dangerous for White to go out. (The witness was here shown the medical case book.) I know when I saw the entries in the book. I am always present when the doctor makes them, and they are entered at the time they occur. There is an entry, dated the 4th, and, on my oath, I believe it was made on that day.

The whole of the medical and other evidence was then read over by Mr. Mills, the Deputy-Coroner.

It appeared that the following letter had been addressed by the deceased to the officers of the Court-martial:—

Gentlemen,—Having pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against me, it only remains for me to urge some extenuating point, by which I may become entitled to some clemency at your hands.

I am sure that it cannot be said that the unfortunate affair was premeditated. I never had a word of any kind but such as should pass between a private and his superior officer, having always borne myself towards Sergeant Darley with that respect which was due to his rank; and I must deeply regret that the drink which I had taken deprived me of all constraint over myself, and obliterated from my memory those feelings of respect which had up to that time always influenced my conduct.

I am well aware that an action committed under the influence of drink obtains but little consideration on that head; yet, from the absence of all vindictive feeling on my part, added to the unconscious state I was in at the time of the commission of the crime, I have to hope you will deal leniently with my case, and allow what I have urged to have some weight with you in coming to your decision.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

MATTHEWSON (the man who was flogged) and other privates were then called.

They corroborated the testimony given on former occasions.

The Jury then retired. They deliberated for about half an hour, and returning at the end of that time, the Foreman read the following, as the unanimous verdict of the Jury:—

"That the deceased soldier, Frederick John White, died on the 11th of July, 1846, from the mortal effects of a severe and cruel flogging of 150 lashes, which he received on the 15th of June, 1846, at the Cavalry Barracks, on Hounslow Heath, at Heston; that the said flogging was inflicted upon his back and neck, under the sentence of a district Court-martial, composed of officers of the 7th Regiment of Hussars, held on the 10th of June previous, duly constituted for his trial. That the said Court-martial was authorised by law to pass the said severe and cruel sentence; that the flogging was inflicted upon him by two farriers in the presence of John James Whyte, the Lieutenant-Colonel, and James Low Warren, the Surgeon of the said Regiment; and that so and by means of the said flogging the death of the said Frederick John White was caused. In returning this verdict the Jury cannot refrain from expressing their horror and disgust at the existence of any law among the statutes or regulations of this realm which permits the revolting punishment of flogging to be inflicted upon British soldiers; and at the same time the Jury implore every man in this kingdom to join hand and heart in forwarding petitions to the Legislature, praying, in the most urgent terms, for the abolition of every law, order, and regulation, which permits the disgraceful practice of flogging to remain one moment longer a slur upon the humanity and fair name of the people of this country."

The Coroner said he cordially concurred in the verdict which had been returned. His own impression was, that the unfortunate deceased was a man of unsound mind, and the reflections which must arise from a conviction of that fact could only be most painful.

COMMITTAL OF MR. R. DUNN, THE BARRISTER, TO NEWGATE.—ON Wednesday, Mr. Richard Dunn, the barrister, was brought before the Lord Chief Baron, at Chambers, on a warrant which had been issued by Mr. Justice Patteson.

At the sessions held at the Central Criminal Court in June last, Miss Burdett Coutts and some of the other partners of the banking-house of Coutts and Co. went and preferred a true bill before the Grand Jury against Mr. Richard Dunn, for wilful and corrupt perjury, the defendant having attempted to sue out a fiat of bankruptcy, before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, against Miss Burdett Coutts, alleging that she had given him the authority to draw on the banking-house for £100,000, and that she had committed an act of bankruptcy. After a true bill had been found, an application was made to Mr. Justice Patteson for a warrant for the apprehension of the defendant, which was granted five days after the defendant applied for a writ of *certiorari* to remove the indictment from the Central Criminal Court to the Queen's Bench, which was ultimately granted, the defendant being directed to enter into his own recognizances of £200, and two housekeepers in £50 each. Some weeks, however, elapsing, and Mr. R. Dunn not complying with the terms, the warrant was given to Inspector Shackell to execute, and on Tuesday evening, Shackell, with the aid of Langley and Shaw, succeeded in taking the defendant into custody, at his residence, in New-street, Covent-garden. When brought before the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Dunn argued with much ingenuity against the legality of the proceedings against him. His objections, however, were overruled, and, as he was unable to procure the requisite bail, he was committed to prison.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THUNDER STORMS IN THE COUNTRY.

We find, from private letters and the provincial papers, that the storm of Saturday was felt with great violence in most parts of the country. There was also a storm on the previous Thursday, which did great damage. A dreadful flood occurred at Talsarn, near Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire. The Tivy burst its banks, and flooded the highway leading from Lampeter to Aberystwyth for many miles, doing immense damage to the roads, in some parts of which, gaps ten feet in width were caused by the exciting current. But the heaviest visitation of the deluge took place at Talsarn: the river here, which had previously been comparatively tranquil, and is at no time of any great width or depth, rose, at about twelve o'clock, like a vast wall, and, dashing onward in its headlong fury, swept away twenty-five houses in the village, with all their contents. Not only property was injured, but even life did not escape. Dr. Rogers, of Abermeirig, a gentleman of property, and highly respected in the neighbourhood, was proceeding along the highway leading from Talsarn to Aberystwyth, accompanied by his servant, both being on horseback. Suddenly, the vast flood swept across the road, and, in an instant, both men and quadrupeds were drowned, the sudden deluge paralysing all efforts at escape, suffocating and destroying its victims. The inhabitants of Talsarn, already horror-stricken at the calamity that had befallen themselves, found their sympathies aroused anew, when the dead bodies of Dr. Rogers and his unfortunate servant were whirled through their village by the infuriated stream. The lifeless carcasses of their horses following their riders' remains, completed the dismal realities of this awful scene. After the violence of the storm had in some measure abated, the devastation that was perceptible was truly lamentable. Numbers of families had been rendered homeless, and, in consequence of the loss of their furniture, utterly ruined. Within the memory of man, no such flood has ever occurred in the Vale of Ayrion. The loss at Talsarn is estimated at about £1,000, which, for the most part, is irreparable, since the inhabitants are principally of the poorer class.

The storm of Saturday last did much mischief in Kent. It extended itself to the neighbouring counties. In the neighbourhood of Reading, Oxford, Newbury, Farnham, Cirencester, Wantage, &c., the storm was of a most awful description, and the damage sustained to vegetation generally is incalculable. At Cirencester, two sheep and an ox were killed by the electric fluid; and at Wantage, two sheep and a valuable horse were struck dead by the same powerful agency. At Oxford, the electric fluid did great damage to building property, hothouses, and gardens. The roof of the house of Mr. Dudley, situate near the river, was struck by the lightning. At Letcomb, near Wantage, the lightning entered the roof of a cottage, shattered a bedstead, and threw a child that the mother had just laid in bed on the floor, but unhurt. At Highworth, the servant of a Mr. Boyne got under a tree, with his horse, for shelter; the horse was killed, but the man miraculously escaped with a slight scorching of the forehead. At Henley-on-Thames, the flashes were awfully vivid and forked. The house of Mr. Musgrove was struck by lightning. Mr. Musgrove and a portion of his family were standing in a passage, through which the bell-wires passed, and were all struck to the ground, but happily without injury; the damage to his out-houses, plants, &c., contiguous to the dwelling-house, is very considerable. Some parts of Hampshire, &c., were also visited by the above storm, and serious damage was sustained by the electric fluid. At the Swan Inn, Inkpen, a small village about three miles from Hungerford, the paper on the walls was in many places completely stripped off; the lightning then followed the bell-wire to the kitchen, where the maid-servant was at work; her clothes caught fire, but her screams speedily brought assistance, and the flames were happily extinguished without her receiving much injury; and a boy, who was standing in a barn near the house, was knocked down by the lightning, but escaped with a few slight scars on the cheek; a great portion of the barn, however, was destroyed by the electric fluid.

The hall-trees did considerable damage in the vicinity of Datchet and Horton. At Ditchon-park, the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, upwards of 2000 panes have been broken; nearly the whole of the extensive hot and green-houses having been totally demolished. At Slough, also, and the neighbourhood of Burnham, the hail which accompanied the thunder and lightning, has done very considerable damage. A great portion of the standing corn has been beaten down, and much injury has been sustained by the market gardeners in every direction.

A Correspondent at Leicester says:—"At six o'clock, P.M., Saturday, August 1st, we were visited with an awful thunder storm; at ten minutes past eight o'clock the electric fluid struck the octagonal spire of the beautiful new church of St. George's, in Leicester, hurling the top part of the spire upon the roof, crushing the organ below; and the west side of the stump of the spire left standing is rent in twain."

"The sexton had been ringing the eight o'clock bell, and had got about fifty yards from the church, when this awful catastrophe took place. The bell which he had been ringing is down; the clock face appears scorched, the hands standing at eleven minutes past eight; a large body of masonry was driven from the spire 250 yards in a zig-zag direction, letting fall large stones, and breaking the slates of some houses it passed over, exploding and shattering the glass and frame of a window in the second story of a house in Church-street, occupied by Mrs. May; one piece of stone rebounded to a window on the opposite side of the street, breaking the sash and two squares of glass."

"The quantity of stones and dust, like pulverised old mortar, deposited in the room, was not less than a bushel, and about the same quantity was found in the passage below, the door of which was forced open."

"P. S. This event has caused an immense sensation in this town and neighbourhood."

On Saturday night last, the town and neighbourhood of Nottingham were visited by one of the most awful thunder storms. From half-past eight until midnight, the horizon on all sides was one continued glare, and during the greater part of that time the storm raged with unusual violence. Nottingham, however, escaped any serious damage; but at Nuttall, four miles distant, the electric fluid struck a large straw stack, in the farm-yard belonging to Mr. Joseph Falconbridge, and although the villagers turned out and rendered every assistance, and the rain was falling in torrents at the time, it was quickly consumed. At Bullwell, about two miles to the east of Nuttall, three horses, the property of C. Allcock, Esq., were killed; they were worth £100. The electric fluid had riven part of the flesh from their bodies, and passed into the ground, making five round deep holes. Except slight injury to a few crops of standing corn, which being over-ripe, had some of the grain beaten out, far less damage was done than might have been expected from so terrific a storm.

The storm of Wednesday was most severe, between the hills that range along the Medway, towards Maidstone, and it was difficult to see across the river owing to the rain and hail. Rochester suffered more damage than Chatham; in the former place they had hall-stones of large size, whilst at Chatham, not a bit of hall fell. The town clock at Rochester, which hangs half across the street, was split by the lightning, and Williams, the postman, on delivering a letter, was struck and forced back against a door-post, fortunately without injury.

At Fort-place, on the Maidstone-road, a wheelwright named Kemp, whilst engaged in lighting a fire, was struck down by the electric fluid, which descended the chimney, displacing a portion of the bricks at the top, and after striking a chest of drawers, which were splintered in many parts, it again escaped by the chimney, a hole in which, as if made by a musket-shot, showing the spot; besides which, the chimney is rent for about four feet in length. Kemp's wife and child came down stairs to his assistance, and were nearly suffocated by the sulphurous effluvia; the man himself was lying senseless at the time, but shortly afterwards recovered, and has sustained no injury. At the Falsfall, in Troy Town, the lightning descended the chimney, and struck down a woman engaged in washing at the time, and she was so severely injured that she remains in a very precarious state. At a house in the same neighbourhood, the wire of the bells was struck and the bells set ringing. The barge *Buysbody*, belonging to Mr. Barnes, lying off the ship pier, at Chatham, was struck, the spilt being shivered; and at the same moment, as if by the same flash, several of the chimney-pots on the houses in Nile-terrace, lying high above the river, were swept away. A man named Tranah, employed at work on the wall at Frindsbury, between the railway station and the property of the Rev. Mr. Formby, was struck down and received so much injury as to be almost deprived of sight. Several other persons, both within and out of doors, were also struck down by the electric fluid, but in no instance that has reached us with any more serious effects.

On Saturday evening, about five o'clock, Liverpool was visited with a heavy thunder-storm, accompanied with a tremendously heavy shower of rain. The almost unendurable heat which was experienced on Sunday, and the distant claps of thunder which were heard about midday, showed plainly that the atmosphere was charged with vast quantities of electric fluid; but it was not until about a quarter past ten on Sunday night that the town was visited with another thunder-storm, in which the flashes of lightning were very vivid, and the peals very frequent and audible. One peal in particular burst right over the town, so dreadfully loud that it carried terror to almost every breast. We are happy to learn that no injury to life was done, although several persons were knocked down in the streets, and the damage to property has been, comparatively speaking, trifling in amount. At about twenty minutes past eleven a terrible flash of forked lightning was visible, and, almost immediately after, the electric fluid struck a chimney in the centre of Mr. Pemberton's, the upholsterer's, house, at the corner of Colquitt-street and Deke-street. After striking it, a portion of the fluid went down the chimney, and in its passage filled all the rooms of the house with soot and sulphurous vapour. The parlour was covered with soot to the depth of three or four inches. Another portion of the fluid struck the outside of the chimney, descended through the roof, and breaking one of the rafters, it then appears to have passed in a slanting direction along the edge of the rafter, and to have gone out of the house about two feet from the gutter of the roof. The inmates were greatly alarmed; but, providentially, they all escaped uninjured. The storm ceased about twelve o'clock, but there was a return of it about four o'clock, P.M., on Monday morning, which was not, however, so long in duration, or of so alarming a nature.

A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning occurred in the neighbourhood of Chichester, about nine o'clock, on Wednesday morning. The thunder, lightning, and rain were so violent and so alarming, that all the harvest fairs were quickly deserted. One of the reapers was proceeding to a cottage for shelter, with his reap hook upon his shoulder, which attracted the lightning, and the poor fellow's clothes were in an instant scorched up, and he was struck dead. His body presented a shocking appearance.

BANQUET TO LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, AT LYNN.

A banquet was given, on Tuesday, at Lynn, to Lord G. Bentinck, by his friends and constituents; the object of which was to make what is called "a demonstration" in support of Protection. About 700 persons were present.

The chair was taken by the Earl of Orford, who was supported on his right by Lord G. Bentinck, and on his left by the Duke of Richmond. Near the chairman were Lord Sondes, Mr. Disraeli, M.P., Mr. W. Miles, M.P., the Marquis of Granby, M.P., Major Beresford, M.P., Mr. Hudson, M.P., Mr. Bagge, M.P., Mr. Christopher, M.P., Mr. Wedehouse, M.P., Mr. Bousfield, M.P., Sir J. Tyrell, M.P., Mr. Chute, M.P., and Mr. Sergeant Miles.

We have not room for the speeches; but our readers will, no doubt, be satisfied with a description of their scope and tendency.

The Chairman toasted Lord George Bentinck, as the head of the future administration of England. Lord George, in acknowledging the toast, spoke confidently of the revival of Protection, or, at least, of obtaining "compensation and relief for the agricultural interest." He characterised Sir Robert Peel's Corn Bill as "the infernal bill;" and persisted that the agriculturists, although defeated, had turned the right hon. gentleman out of power.

Lord George indulged in a repetition of some of his statistics, to prove that the removal of Protection was injurious to the country; and, in conclusion, asked for honest and consistent men. "I believe," said Lord George, "the English nation is true at heart—that it hates now, as it has always hated, trickery and shuffling (cheers)—that it abhors falsehood, and can see no difference between political and any other lying. (Loud cheers.) I know not what difference it makes in morality, whether a man obtains political power, and with power, all its emoluments and advantages by false pretences, or whether a humble and starving individual in the streets, to save his life and that of his family, obtains bread under false pretences. (Cheers.) Well, then, this is the position of affairs now. I am blamed by many of my friends, that I have turned Sir R. Peel out of power. (Loud cries of 'No, no.') But, gentlemen, I say, if Free-Trade is to prevail, let us have Free-Trade carried by honest men. (Great cheering.) This measure has been carried, I am sorry to think, by the assistance of a man to whom this country must ever owe a deep debt of gratitude—I mean the Duke of Wellington. (Hear, hear.) I believe it was carried, in a great measure, through his means, for he told the Peers of England that, to save the Queen from the Government of Cobden, they must consent to vote with their party. Now I, for one, say that I would rather be governed by Cobden than be governed by Sir R. Peel. (Loud cheers.) Cobden I know as an open and an honest foe (hear, hear)—and one we felt no difficulty in repelling, until we were betrayed by that other Judas professing a regard for the poor (loud cheers)—and by false professing friends. (Renewed cheers.) I, therefore, call upon you to exert yourselves now, and show that you have still the courage, the manliness—still the spirit which has ever distinguished Englishmen, and that you will not consent to be made a base nentail to serve the dirty purposes of trading politicians." (The noble Lord sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause.)

The Duke of Richmond spoke in a similar tone of confidence, that the Protectionists would be able to regain power at the next election, if they organized themselves properly.

THE LORD MAYOR'S VISIT TO OXFORD.—The Lord Mayor reached Oxford by special train, soon after eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, and immediately proceeded to the residence of the Mayor, Alderman John Thorp, and invited his Worship and the Town-Clerk to dine with him at the Star Hotel. The Lord Mayor and his friends spent the day in visiting the chief attractions of the city and neighbourhood. On Thursday morning his Lordship embarked at eight o'clock in the state barge from Folly-bridge, accompanied by the Aldermen and their ladies, and proceeded on their way towards Basildon-house, near Pangbourne, where Mr. J. Morrison, M.P., entertained the whole party. The morning was particularly fine, and the scene on the Isis at starting was both beautiful and animating. Thousands of persons were on each side of the river, and the Lord Mayor departed amid cheering, firing of salutes, and the enlivening music of his own band. [Next week, we shall copiously illustrate this very interesting ceremonial.]

OLGA, PRINCESS ROYAL OF WURTEMBERG.

The Grand Duchess Olga—Nicolaeowna, now Princess of Wurtemberg—is the youngest daughter of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia; she was born on the 11th of September (old style), 1822. She is said to be his favourite child, and all tourists and travellers who have visited the Imperial Court have paid a tribute of admiration to her extreme beauty. That her hand should have been sought by several Princes of the Royal Families of Europe, is by no means surprising; but more than one suitor was rejected, and it was understood that the Grand Duchess's attachment to her family was so strong that she was unwilling to quit its circle. During the last year the question of an alliance with Stephen, son of the Archduke of Austria, agitated the East of Europe, particularly the Hungarian and Slavonian subjects of Austria; the Emperor, no doubt, wished to conclude the marriage, as the condition of adopting the Greek faith, imperative on all who marry into the Royal Family of Russia, was dispensed with in the case of the Archduke Stephen. But the match was broken off by a complication of political and religious causes, needless here to specify; and the Grand Duchess was married, on the 7th of July, at St. Petersburg, to Prince Charles Frederick Alexander, heir to the throne of Wurtemberg. The ceremony was performed at the Palace of Peterhof, in all the double splendour of the Greek Church and the Imperial Court of Russia. The princely bridegroom was born on the 6th of March, 1833. The bride, Olga, is that of a Russian peasant girl, who, in 1845, was, by the Duke of that day, raised to the throne, and, at her death, canonised. Similar elevations have not been uncommon in Russian history.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The Paris papers furnish a few additional circumstances relative to the late attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe. The *Débats* says:—

"The King was on the balcony of the Tuilleries; by his side were the Queen, Madame Adelaide, the Princesses; M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior; M. Delessert, the Prefect of Police; and General Jacqueminot. The King had not yet taken his seat. His Majesty began to salute the crowd, which welcomed him with their acclamations. He held his hand on his heart—on that noble heart which has always beaten for France. A slight report was heard, and the King exclaimed, 'That is for me.' The persons about his Majesty imagined it to be the explosion of some firework; but the King calmly replied, 'No, there were two pistol shots, which were fired from that spot;' and he pointed out the place with his finger. And such, indeed, was the fact. A miserable assassin, who had stationed himself outside the reserved gardens, behind the statue called the Crouching Venus, had fired two pistol shots at the King. Amidst universal consternation, the King stood unmoved; he advanced in front of the balcony, showing, by his gestures, that he had not been struck, and commanded the orchestra to continue playing the national airs."

"The regicide Henri was visited on Thursday" (last week) says the *Constitutionnel*, "by M. Dufresne, the Inspector of the Prisons. Interrogated as to the motives of his attempt, the prisoner replied that, on the eve of becoming a bankrupt, and not possessing sufficient courage to commit suicide, he had opened the code to find whether there was not a crime punished by death without its being necessary to kill any one. He then conceived the design of firing at the King, but without intending to kill him, in order that the capital punishment might be inflicted on him for having attempted the King's life."

The *Moniteur* publishes the Royal Ordinance, convoking the Court of Peers for the trial of the regicide Joseph Henri. The Chancellor of France had given notice to the Peers to attend on Friday (yesterday) to constitute themselves into a court of justice for the purpose specified in the above ordinance.

It is believed that the Commission of the Peers who had been charged with the investigation of the attempt of Lecomte would be again assembled on the present occasion. It was composed of the Duke Pasquier, Chancellor of France, president; the Duke Decazes, and Messrs. Frank Carre, Barthe, Portalis, and Merilhou.

On Thursday morning (last week) the wadding of the pistols was found in the ditches of the Tuilleries. "All the persons," says the *Commerce*, "who visit, in the garden of the Tuilleries, the spot where Henri stood when he fired upon the Royal Family, declare that the best marksman would scarcely be able to kill the King at that distance with a carbine."

The following is the official account of the *Moniteur*:—

No! the country will not believe that another crime has been committed, yet such is the truth—the King has been fired upon.

The visible protection of Providence, which defies the malice of assassins, has for the seventh time saved this life, so dear and precious to France. This news will cause profound consternation in the country. We can hardly master our own emotion and grief.

The King, who preserved, under the circumstances, his usual composure, gave orders to continue the concert, and



OLGA, PRINCESS ROYAL OF WURTEMBERG.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

appeared before the public, to show that he had received no hurt.

The assassin was immediately seized by the by-standers, and interrogated. He stated that his name was Joseph Henri. He was aged 51, and was an ironmonger. His lodgings have been searched. He has confessed his guilt, and acknowledged the pistols belonged to him. He had long projected his crime. His intention was to commit the crime on the 1st of July, when he was on duty, as National Guard, at the Tuilleries. He is small, and of slender form. He was decently dressed. One hundred and forty francs in gold were found upon him. At ten o'clock a Council of the Cabinet was held at the Tuilleries. Immediately afterwards the King returned to Neuilly, and will depart tomorrow for the Chateau d'Eu.

The prisoner, Joseph Henri, declared that he was not actuated by any political motive. He said he was driven to the act by private misfortune; that he owed a sum of 15,000 francs, which, if he did not pay at the end of the month, he should go to prison; and that an account of his life would be found at his residence.

(ANOTHER ACCOUNT.)

The anniversary of the last day of the Revolution of 1830 was, according to custom, celebrated on Wednesday, in the beautiful public gardens behind the Palace of the Tuilleries. At half-past seven in the afternoon, during the performance of a concert, his Majesty and the Royal Family appeared in a capacious balcony, situated near the centre of the long range of the Palace buildings and immediately overlooking the gardens; two pistol shots were fired at his Majesty from the promiscuous crowd promenading beneath; the concert was instantly interrupted, but the King, with the calm courage which has always characterised him, and which seems the inheritance of the sons of Henry of Navarre, directed the concert to proceed, and continued to walk in the balcony, as if to satisfy the agitated and indignant people that he had sustained no injury.

Meanwhile the assassin, for both shots had been fired by one individual, was seized by a hundred hands; his arms (two pistols) were found upon him; and being interrogated by his captors, he made it no secret that his purpose had been to murder the King, before his people, and in the midst of his family. He said that he had long meditated the assassination, and had intended to execute it on the 1st of July, when on duty as a National Guard at the Tuilleries, but had not found an opportunity.

It appears that various sinister reports have been in circulation respecting the King. The *Débats* of Sunday alludes to them in these terms:—"Alarming and completely false reports have been current in Paris to-day. It was reported that the King was struck with apoplexy; and on the other hand it was affirmed that a carbine had been fired at his Majesty, that he was wounded in the arm, and that the Duke d'Angoulême had been killed by his side. These reports, we repeat, are entirely false. The Minister of the Finances to-day authorised M. Baudesson de Richebourg, the Commissary of the Bourse, to give them a formal denial. The Government received a telegraphic despatch, dated from the Chateau d'Eu, at half-past two o'clock. The King was in perfect health, and expected a visit from the Prince of Bavaria at three o'clock. We do not know with what object these rumours have been spread. Similar reports were current yesterday at Rouen, and produced a disastrous effect on the market. We do not know what object they can serve, but we cannot help expressing our indignation at them, and holding them up to the reprobation of the whole country."



THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE KING LOUIS PHILIPPE, AT THE TUILLERIES.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)



PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.—THE GREAT PROCESSION TO THE SITE OF THE SAILORS' HOME.

THE FETES OF JULY.—PARIS, 1846.

The Sun of July on the Seine's breast is glancing,
The tricolor banner floats on the light breeze,
The glad notes of music, of laughter, and dancing
Are heard from the gardens of proud Tuilleries.
Joyously ring out the bells from each steeple,
Loudly the Invalides' cannon reply
'Tis the Fête of the Nation, the King and the people
Assemble to honour the Days of July.

The Days, when surrounded by bigotry's wardens,
The Bourbon would trample on Liberty's shrine;
The Days when the battle shout roared through these gardens,
That the *Voice of the People* alone is Divine.
The Days when Lutetia display'd to the world,
An example of valour that never can die,
When stainless her banner, in triumph was fur'd,
And Europe applauded the Days of July.

Four lustres have passed, and the Orleans' sceptre
Was honour'd by mankind; for peaceful its sway,
France rose with the King whose sagacity kept her
Aloof from the councils that wrought her decay.
The right hand of England no longer a rival,
Unless in true friendship, caused France to defy
The frowns of the Czar and Sedition's revival
That vainly would trample the crown of July.

And now—How the cheek of Humanity blushes!—
The serpent is found 'mid the garland of flowers;
In the day of rejoicing the regicide rushes
To bring down dire woes on the Tuilleries towers.
The scourge, not the scaffold, should lecture the zany;
France spurns the low caiff, and peals forth her cry,
Of *Live Louis Philippe* for many and many
Bright years to preside o'er the Fêtes of July.

MUSIC.

THE BRUSSELS OPERA COMPANY.

From the cold reception given to Halévy's "Mousquetaires de la Reine," produced for the first time in this country, at Drury-Lane Theatre, on Monday night, we feel convinced that the French *opéra-seria* is much more relished here than the *opéra-comique*. The latter requires a small theatre in order that no portion of the smart dialogue may be lost; and Drury Lane is too large for the artists habituated to speak in a more limited locality. Moreover, our audiences—although the French language is now understood or spoken universally—are not accustomed to the rapid mode of utterance of foreign actors, and are soon tired of long soliloquies; whereas, in the recitative, the musical pitch is always agreeable, or, at all events, does not become so soon monotonous. We are not, therefore, astonished that whilst "The Huguenots," "Robert le Diable," "Guillaume Tell," "La Favorite," and "Le Juive," have excited immense enthusiasm, the spoken comic operas, "Les Diamans de la Couronne," "Le Châlet," and "Les Mousquetaires," have been heard, comparatively speaking, with apathy.

Nothing but disaster has attended the "Mousquetaires." It was to have been the earliest novelty, but was postponed night after night, owing to Coudere's illness; and, at last, when he was able to play, he was still quite unable to sing; and Mr. Harley, at the end of the second act, had to appeal for indulgence on his behalf. Of course, the opera suffered materially by this contrivance; but, making every due allowance for the chief tenor's misfortune, we are still quite unable to account for the extraordinary popularity of "Les Mousquetaires," in Paris and Brussels. It has been running at the Salle Favart since February last, and is still drawing crowded houses. The libretto is certainly one of the most interesting stories of its class; and, with such artists as Mlle. Darcler, Mlle. Lavoye, M. Roger, and M. Mocher (tenors), and M. Hermann Léon (basso), full justice must be done both to the acting and singing; but the music struck us as being heavy and dry, although beautifully scored. Halévy has not the buoyancy of Auber or Adam, and his inspirations require more than one hearing to catch their elegant import. The action passes in Pottiers, under Louis XIII., where the Court is assembled prior to the Siege of Rochelle. *Athénais de Solanges* (Mlle. Laborde), having been accidentally overheard by *Hector de Biron* (M. Boulo), a madcap, to avow her affection for *Olivier d'Entragues* (M. Codere), one of the Queen's Musketeers, with whom, however, she has not exchanged a word, writes to her, making use of his friend *Olivier's* name. *Olivier* is really smitten with *Athénais*; and *Hector*, ignorant of this fact, manages to obtain an interview with her, whilst his friend has innocently consented to mount guard in his stead. On this mistake, the incidents turn; for *Olivier*, at the moment he has received news of a large accession of fortune, and that he is the Duc de Montbarret, by his uncle's death, is arrested for having killed an officer in a duel, and would have been summarily hanged by the Grand-Prévôt, but for *Richelieu's* edict against duelling, but for the timely declaration of *Athénais* in his favour, that *Olivier* was with her, at the period indicated for the duel. This avowal is, of course, not highly creditable to the Maid of Honour; and *Olivier*, who is really quite innocent of the officer's death, expresses his gratitude to *Athénais* for such an immolation, when he discovers the trick that has been played. *Hector*, on finding the mischief that he has produced, repents, and provokes an old officer, *Roland* (Zelger), to mortal combat; but *Berthe*, another Maid of Honour, and friend of *Athénais*, attached to *Hector*, explains to *Olivier* matters; and, as *Roland* has perceived that *Hector* is seeking death, the life of the latter is saved in time to render explanations satisfactory for the dénouement of the two nuptials between *Olivier* and *Athénais*, and *Hector* and *Berthe*. This plot is ingeniously developed; and the contrasts of character between the sentimental and chivalric *Olivier*, and the wild, yet brave *Hector*, the stern duellist *Roland*, the interesting *Athénais*, and the piquante *Berthe*, have been well marked by the author, M. de Saint Georges.

The overture was much more lively than the vocal music, which contained more of scientific combination than of melodious imagery. Halévy is a musician of great talent, but he is not a genius; he has grace without freshness, elegance without charm. Madame Laborde had the most effective piece in the first act, "Bocage épais," the cantabile of which was far better than its *cabaletta*. The concerted piece, "Parmi les guerriers," in which the ladies choose their champions, is very clever and effective; and the March Finales with chorus remarkably striking. A quartet for two tenors and two sopranos; a buffa aria for the basso, "Pas de beauté," cleverly rendered by Zelger; a pretty duo, "Comme un ange," sung by Coudere and Madame Guichard; and a vigorous finale, were the most attractive *morceaux* of the second act. The chorus of trebles, with an air by Madame Guichard, a most exciting duo between Coudere and Madame Laborde, and a quaint buffo duo between Zelger and Boulo, were the most prominent items in the third act. The costumes of the Musketeers were highly picturesque—indeed, the *mise en scène* was altogether good; but Coudere's indisposition threw a great damp over the performance, although his acting in the last act, when *Olivier* discovers that some unknown has made use of his name with *Athénais*, was finely acted. The opera was to have been repeated on Wednesday, but Coudere had a relapse, and the theatre was closed on that evening and on Thursday.

On Tuesday night her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Duchess of Kent, honoured the Brussels Company with their presence. The performance comprised Donizetti's opera of "La Favorite"; the scene of *Marquise*, from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," sung by Madame Laborde; and Adam's opera of "Le Châlet," executed by Madame Guichard, Barille, and Boulo. Madame Julien was the *Leonore de Guzman*, Laborde *Fernand*, Massol *Alphonse*, and Barille *Balthazar*, in "The Favorite." Donizetti's work was superbly played, not only in the ensemble, but with great excellence on the part of the leading vocalists. Madame Julien has disagreeable moments, when she strains her voice, but her lower notes are rich, and her impassioned feeling rises in proportion with the dramatic situation, so that she enlists the sympathies of her auditory in a great degree without personal attractions to aid her influence. Laborde's *Fernand*, although not equal to Duprez's assumption, is one of considerable ability. Massol's King is his best part. He gave the air, "Léonor viens j'abandonne," with perfect intonation and expression; and, in the celebrated *morceau*, "Pour tant d'amour ne soyez pas ingrate," created quite a *furor*. The choruses and orchestral accompaniments were, as usual, finely executed. It is to be regretted that the band is not equal to that of last year as regards stringed instruments, a portion having been left in Brussels for the German troupe now playing at the Grand Opera, but enough talent remains in M. Hansen's present forces to render the orchestration effective. In the finale of the second act many amateurs were surprised to hear the four bars of Balfe's Pirates' Chorus in the Enchantress, note by note; but, in justice to Donizetti, it should be mentioned that "The Favorite" was written five years previously.

We regret that the Brussels Opera Company has been such a severe loss to the two amateurs who, from a love of art, and without contemplating the importation of these artists as a financial speculation, have guaranteed the entire expense. The failure has been generally ascribed to the lateness of the season and the heat of the weather. We hope that it has not arisen from any insensibility to the merits of the best foreign *opéra-comique* ever heard in this country, for we should, indeed, regret such an imputation on our national taste.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

CHERTSEY.—The usual quiet of this little country town was agreeably disturbed last week by the visit of Miss Dolby, Miss E. Birch, Signor Ferrari, Mr. Brinley Richards, Mr. Blagrove, and Mr. John Parry, who were engaged for a concert at the Literary Institution. The opportunity of hearing London artists so rarely occurs, that the room was crowded by a most fashionable audience, including all the leading families of the vicinity, as well as from the neighbouring villages of Sunbury, Egham, Staines, Walton, &c. It is unnecessary to particularise the various pieces in the programme, as they have been the oft-noticed favourites of the London concert-rooms during the past season. Everything was received with the warmest applause; and the audience were evidently delighted with the treat thus procured for them. Miss Dolby was encored in "Thou art gone from my gaze," and "Terence's farewell." In the latter ballad she fairly bewitched her hearers; and John Parry, having sang Albert Smith's songs of "Foreign Affairs," "Young England," and "Faire Rosamonde," closed the entertainments, like a play or a novel, with "Matrimony." The instrumental solos devolved upon Mr. Brinley Richards and Mr. Blagrove; and Miss Eliza Birch and Signor Ferrari ably contributed to the vocal portion of the programme, and were most heartily complimented thereon.

MISS ROMER, MESSRS. HARRISON AND BORNANI.—These vocalists have had

great success in their trip to Ireland. The Irish press comment in most flattering terms on their performances.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN PARIS.—The season commences on the 1st of October. The troupe engaged comprises Grisi, Persiani, Marietta Brambilla, the great contralto; Mario, Lablache, Ronconi, Cellini, Corelli, and Tagliafico, who belonged to the company last season, and the new artists are Mlle. Peppina Brambilla, a sister of the celebrated contralto, and of Teresina, who is now a *prima donna* at Naples, Mlle. Angiola Albini, and the famous baritone, Coletti.

ROSSINI.—La France Musicale states that Rossini's resolution is irrevocable not to write any more on the stage, and that his Cantata in honour of the Pope will be his last composition. He is now occupied in writing his memoirs. The *Revue et Gazette Musicale*, on the other hand, has the annexed article: "Rossini's new opera has at length arrived in Paris; it is not a *mythe*: it is really the 'Donna del Lago,' with a new overture, and four new pieces. It is accompanied by a letter, in which Rossini not only assumes the entire responsibility of the work, but expressly prohibits the change of a single note in the rehearsals. Gardoni, Bettini, Anconli, Barroillet, Mlle. Stoltz, and Mlle. Rossi-Caccia, are included in the cast. Mlle. Nan was offered the part of the attendant, enriched with a cavatina. We do not advise her to accept it."

JENNY LIND.—Mlle. Lind is expected in Stuttgart in October.

SIROISI.—This violinist departs for the United States next month.

LOVER, it is stated, also contemplates a tour in America. The Ethiopian Serenaders terminated their prosperous season at the St. James's Theatre on Thursday evening, by a benefit. Carlotta Grisi danced, at the benefit of her sister, Ernesta Grisi, the vocalist, at the St. James's Theatre, on Tuesday night. A rehearsal takes place this morning, at Erard's Rooms, in Marlborough-street, of a new opera, called "Le Démon de la Nuit," composed by M. Godefrid, the harp player, for the Brussels Company. M. Godefrid is a Belgian. Next week will close the campaign of the Brussels troupe at Drury-Lane Theatre.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

In addition to the usual excellent stores of entertainment provided for us by the great lyrical and choreographic artists, who have throughout the season, now alternately, and now together, appeared for the amusement of the Opera votaries, the presence of Taglioni, and her appearance in combination with her sister *ballettine* has given a more than usual brilliancy to the performances of the few last weeks, as the crowded and elegant audiences have testified.

Thursday was her benefit; and but that we have lately expatiated so largely on the merits of this admirable *danseuse*, we could with pleasure dilate on such performances, for example, as that of the "Sylphide," the ballet of all others most adapted to her style, and in which her exquisite grace and poetry of motion appear to the highest advantage. Having last week, devoted, however, much of our space to descriptions of Taglioni's performance in the famous "Pas des Déesses," together with that of Grisi and Cerito, we must repair omissions which want of space then necessitated, and compliment St. Leon and Perrot for the part they take in this divertissement. To the latter, as composer alone of a *pas* so peculiarly ideal, so graceful, and so admirably adapted to show off the peculiar powers of each of the three great *danseuses*, great praise is due. But it is also a dancer that, on this occasion, he surpasses himself. We are not great admirers of pirouettes, and we think the effect of a graceful flying step is often impaired by the apparently inevitable twirl at the end; but those executed by Perrot and St. Leon excel, for the marvellous power and activity they display, and the celerity with which they are executed, anything we have seen before. As to St. Leon, his co-operation in some of the *pas d'ensemble* is truly admirable.

There is one step especially in which Taglioni, Grisi, and Cerito come on, holding each other by the hand, while St. Leon follows behind them, vaulting so high, that his head and shoulders are, for the moment, seen above them all, in which this display of wonderful activity produces an excellent effect. We must not omit to notice *en passant* the charming performance of Louise Taglioni, who almost always obtains an *encore* for her pretty twinkling steps—a compliment which, though fully merited, is a great one, when such *danseuses* as Taglioni, Grisi, and Cerito are all present.

"Anna Bolena," "Il Lombardi," and "Don Pasquale" have been the operas of the week, the light melodies and drollery of the latter affording an agreeable contrast to the solemn and tragic grandeur of the two others. It is difficult to persuade oneself that the same artists are seen in these three operas, so totally do they alter their styles of singing and acting, according to the occasion; and so closely do they identify themselves with parts entirely opposed to each other.

HAYMARKET.

The translation of the "Antigone" of Sophocles, which was first brought out about two years ago at Covent Garden, was reproduced at the above house on Monday evening, on the occasion of Mr. W. Farren's benefit, the principal character being sustained by Miss Helen Faucit. Although it was this young lady's first performance of *Antigone* in London, yet it appears that, in the other capitals of the United Kingdom, she has gained the greatest applause by her impersonation; and we alluded last week to the present made to her by the heads of the Dublin University, in testimony of their high admiration of her performance. From what we witnessed on Monday, we are bound to say that the warmest eulogiums have not been unfairly awarded to her. With all the vivid recollection of Miss Vandenhoff's admirable acting, and the bias apt to accompany a first impression, we can state that a more finished and classical performance has seldom been witnessed. Miss Faucit has studied *Antigone* deeply, not only according to her own good sense and perception, but evidently under higher guidance; so that she completely realised every expectation that could properly be formed with regard to a pure and correct interpretation of the character. From her very first appearance to her departure with the guards, not a point was lost; nor, indeed, was there one made which did not tell generally with the audience. Even when she was not speaking, the mute eloquence of her action riveted the attention of the house as much as her declamation had done. Her reception was most enthusiastic, and she was throughout loudly applauded, more especially in the scene with the orchestral accompaniment, in which she anticipates her doom, and portrays the different phases of feeling incidental to her position. Mr. Stuart was an effective *Oreon*, and Mrs. Edwin Arnold played *Ismene* in her usual natural and unaffected manner. The other characters call for little remark, as little is required of them beyond a plain, straightforward delivery of the speeches set down for them. Mrs. Stanley, however, nearly jeopardized the good effect of one of the scenes, by an artificial tragedy-queen kind of exit, which provoked a general titter. We cannot award much praise to the chorus—forty in number according to the bill, and twenty-six as we counted them. Their performance was never above mediocrity, and, at times, sufficiently bad to be mildly hissed. However, at the fall of the curtain, the applause was very hearty and general; and Miss Faucit being loudly called for, was led forward by Mr. Farren to acknowledge the compliment. In the *entr'acte*, Mr. Farren sang the "Old English Gentleman" in character; and Miss P. Horton was encored in "Lucy Neal." But, sweetly as she gave this touching ballad, it lost much of its effect, compared to that created by the Ethiopians; being, in a measure, a dramatic song that requires the usual accessories. In this instance, a chorus was sung behind the scenes. "The School for Scandal," for the first time, at half-price, concluded the entertainments.

LYCEUM.

The farce of "The End of June," produced here on Monday evening, promises to become a favourite; albeit the incidents are not altogether new, nor indeed can the piece itself be called so; the plot being nearly the same as that of the musical farce, "Thirteen to the Dozen," which was brought out exactly twenty years ago at the Haymarket, with Liston in the principal character of *Knippen Chipper*. The story is that of a village tailor (Mr. Keeley), who has a piece of stuff, of a peculiar pattern, given to him to make into waistcoats for a party of conspirators, that they may know one another by this token. From the stuff the tailor contrives to "cabbage" a sufficient quantity to make a garment for himself, and from this is of course taken for one of the gang, and, in consequence, involved in all manners of scrapes and dilemmas. The watchword of the party is "The end of June;" and, the time of the action being the depth of winter, this observation constantly recurring, so bewilders the wretched little ninth of a man, that he firmly believes himself to be at last in the clutches of the Evil One, and regards the fatal pattern—a black and scarlet plaid—as symbolical of a gridiron over a blazing fire, destined for him. At last, however, fortunately for him, everything is explained, just as he is about to be arrested on the day of his marriage.

Mr. Keeley, as the tailor, was excessively droll; and on him the entire business of the piece rested. His assumption of utter helplessness terror, as, one by one, the conspirators address him mysteriously, was inimitable; not less excellent was his transition from mere apprehension to the wildest despair. He delivered a "tag" at the end of the piece, claiming the indulgence of the audience for such a trifle; but this was scarcely needed, as the laughter was incessant, and the reception of the farce completely favourable.

We regret to hear that Mr. Willmott, the able stage-manager, has seceded from the theatre, in consequence of some managerial misunderstanding.

A new farce is in rehearsal at the Princess' Theatre, in which Mr. Charles Mathews will sustain the principal character.

A new piece, called "The Fortune Hunter," will shortly be produced at the Haymarket.

VAUXHALL.

In spite of our still being under the influence of St. Swithin, the watery sain has this year withheld his favours from Vauxhall Gardens in a most unprecedented manner. And even when he chooses to visit us with a storm he either selects a day on which the "Royal Property" is not open—last Saturday for instance—or he gets rid of his rainy wrath quite soon enough in the day to determine pleasure-seekers upon venturing out. All this week the Gardens have been crowded, especially on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Green made a night ascent in his balloon, and discharged a quantity of fireworks from the car, with greater effect than we have ever before witnessed. The evening was very favourable for the voyage, and the moon was shining brightly at the time of the ascent, so that the balloon could be seen for some time in its course, which appeared to be towards the S.W. as long as it was visible. The horsemanship alone is worth a visit: the scenes in the circle being by far the best of their kind in London; and if the old conventionalities of jumping over the strips of canvas could be abolished they would be perfect. Madame Louise Tonnard is as graceful a dancer as an *ecuyère*, and in a "Pas Styrien" on horseback, was loudly applauded; and the time between the different scenes was well filled up with Mr. Barry's jolleries. A love of dancing is wonderfully on the increase, to judge from the indefatigable avidity with which the amusement is pursued at Vauxhall. As soon as the fireworks were over, an excellent band commenced playing polkas and quadrilles with much spirit, and

the "votaries of Terpsichore," as we believe it is proper to call them, were hard at work when we left,—at an hour we would rather not state precisely.

Mademoiselle Rachel has, we are happy to say, recovered from her indisposition. She has been playing, as usual, at the St. James's theatre this week; and was announced to appear in "Jeanne d'Arc" last evening. We shall notice the performance at length, in our next.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

If ever a place was named on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, it assuredly is the case with the edifice in Dublin which is denominated "Conciliation Hall." The primary object of its founders was, not to reconcile the minds of the people to the Government they lived under, but to make them as dissatisfied as possible. Having, for some years, endeavoured to calm and pacify the spirits of their fellow-subjects by monster meetings, hints about "England's weakness being Ireland's opportunity," chuckling allusions to the chances of French and American wars, and other similarly soothing syrups for the popular feelings, the great men of the Hall have now begun a little friendly course of Conciliation amongst themselves.

Smith O'Brien, the Hero of the Cellar, commences rebellion against the mighty Dan. Young Ireland with Meagher and Duffy at her head, joins the mutiny; and after a debate of exquisitely Irish turbulence, Juvenile Hibernia secedes in a body, leaving the veteran agitators alone in their glory.

Young Ireland has a longing for physical force. The old Danites prefer the system of moral force; which, in their mode of working it, certainly justifies Roebuck's definition of moral force meaning *physical force in perspective*. O'Connell's system is to keep the masses up at concert pitch, but never actually to sound the note of insurrection; to keep the gun always loaded, primed, and cock'd, but to disclaim all idea of ever pulling the trigger. Young Ireland is, like Pat at Donnybrook Fair, tired of blarney, and ready for a row. This party scorns metaphysical subtleties, and pretty openly avows that its adherents must be,

Those who do build their faith upon
The holy text of pike and gun.

The sword, however, is Mr. Meagher's favourite weapon, and he assures us that by a somewhat funny botanical process "it blossoms into flower, to deck the patriot's brow."

In order to show the beauty of physical force,
By precept and example too,

this sample of adolescent Milesianism attacked, in the street, last Saturday, *vi et armis*, Captain Broderick, one of the opposite section of the "Conciliators," for which exemplification of his theories, the said Meagher has been bound over to keep the Queen's peace—and had better have been also commanded to hold his own.

The quarrel is a mighty pretty one as it stands; and, perhaps, these would-be Repealers of the Union may be acting characteristically enough, when they thus begin by repealing all union among themselves.

On this side of St. George's Channel, the weather has been the principal topic of attention; and some very lively performances by "Bold Thunder and brisk Lightning" (as the old dramatist was said to have called them) have really made a recurrence to this usually stupid staple of English conversation a little more justifiable than is generally the case.

Fera diluvius quietos
Irritat amnes;

And Fleet-ditch, which, as Pope sang of it,
With disemboguing streams,

Rolls its large tribute of dead dogs to Thames,

has burst its barriers, and devastated Mutton-hill—

Apparent riant nantes in gurgite vasto;

while drawers, butchers' blocks, dead kittens, and other treasures, have been swept away by the resorbent stream, through its subterranean caverns, into the abysses below Blackfriars-bridge.

Fervently hot is still the atmosphere in which noble Lords and honourable members are yet doomed to linger a little longer, to despatch the last dregs of their senatorial duties. Audible gaspings for fresh air rise from committee-rooms, and active exertions of the Government whippers-in are needed to prevent both morning and evening sittings from terminating prematurely in a "count-out." Half of the unfinished mass of legislation is handed over to the tender mercies of another session; the other half is bolted through at railroad pace. A few days suffice to administer an aperient to the Court of Common Pleas; and that ancient Court is no longer to be hermetically sealed against all those who do not wear the black patch on the wig, which betokens a sergeant-at-law. Drainage, Deodand, and Local Court Bills proceed with the same rapidity—which is much promoted by the absence from the House, at this season, of nearly all the legal members, through their being engaged on their respective circuits. These learned gentlemen will, however, have ample compensation, in the amount of litigation which this system of making laws in a hurry always creates.

In the Great Civic War, the Lord Mayor has conquered. He has gone to Oxford, as Conservator of the Thames, in spite of the Common Council; and the Metropolitan state barge has been moored on the bank of the Isis—an object, we are told, of great attraction to the denizens of those academic regions.

His Lordship bears his honours meekly; and the Oxford Correspondent of the *Times* informs us that, as it appeared to be his Lordship's wish that his visit should be as private and unostentatious as possible, there was nothing beyond a little additional bustle.

Far different this to the pomp which, in bygone years, Venables displayed, and the pen of Dillon immortalized. Still the influence of the illustrious visitors has been felt by Oxford, and there has been much banqueting: the influence of Oxford has in turn been felt by her guests, and one of his Lordship's retinue has celebrated the event in Horatian strains. Our readers will observe in this ode some appropriate allusions to the thunder-storm and floods in the City, of which we have spoken elsewhere; and there is a very pretty sprinkling of geological learning, but we fear that Professor Buckland was not at our poet's elbow when he wrote, and the niceties of strata and epochs are not quite minutely attended to:—

SAPPIC ODE TO THE LORD MAYOR,

ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISITING OXFORD, IN AUGUST, 1846.

Jam satis terris nivis atque diræ,
q. c. Hor. Od. Lib. 1, Od. 2.]

Surely enough we've had of hail and thunder,

Rattling along, like 'busses on the pavement;

Surely enough has watery St. Swithin

Frightened the City;*

Frightened the *gens*† and dilettante wise men,

Fearing some age aquatic was returning;

Fearing the scenes geologists delight in

Really were coming.

When along Fleet-street Pterodactyls wandered

Saurians had the freedom of the City,

Crocodiles took their chambers in the Temple,

So did Hyanas.

Have we not seen the Thames† roll down to London

Laden with filth and floods from upper regions,

Threat'ning the Bank,§ the Monument,|| the Mansion

House with destruction?

Who † will come forth as river-conservator?

Who ‡ go and stop the mischief at the Isis—

Get on the train, the barge shall go by water,

Alderman Humphrey!

Come if thou wilt, too, sage Sir Peter Laurie,

Round whose decisions jokes are always flying; **

Come thou thyself, great Whittington's successor,

Lord Mayor of London!

Let not the Thames be set on fire at Oxford,

Lest it pour down like Phlegethon by Wapping;

Heed not the risk, if you, in interfering,

Burn your own fingers.

Take your own time †† in going back to Guildhall—

Here let us rest 'mid academic bowers;

Let not a cry for limiting expenses

Hurry you homewards.

Here for a time let Oxford men my-Lord you;

Here return thanks—we'll drink your health in bumpers;

Let not the Common Council cut such capers,

Lord-Mayor Johnson! †††

* Terruit urbem.

† Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret

Seculum Pyrræ, nova monstra

questas, &c.

†. Vidimus fluvium Tiberim, &c.

§ Labitur ripæ.

|| Ire defectum monumenta

Sinistra

† Cui dabit partes scelus expandi, &c.

** Quem Jocus circumvolat.

†† Serus in calum redeas, &c.

†† Neu sinas Medos equitare inuitos

Te duce, Cæsar.

GOLD; OR, THE HALF-BROTHERS.

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

(Continued from page 62.)

THE ball at Mrs. Joyce's was very like balls in general. I have heard it positively said that the company at a party may always be divided into three sorts. The young, untired, and hopeful, to whom the mere circumstance of "going out" is an event—a pleasure; who look upon the scene as a rich parterre from which some blossom of joy must certainly be culled; who are so easy to content and so difficult to disappoint! For a brief season these merge, while their places are filled by youthful successors, into the second class, those who have discovered that "going out" may be but a *triste* affair after all; who put the question to themselves, whom shall we meet? be it the friend that is loved, the lion to be stared at, the singer to be heard, the conversationist to be enjoyed, or, it may be, the partner in an innocent flirtation to be trifled with. Alas! for the third class, dreadful to believe in it; can there be people, matronly dames and patriarchal gentlemen, who think the question "What shall we have to eat?" and to whom the *carte* of the banquet is the most charming of paper except that issued at the Bank.

I am afraid there is a fourth class; people who go into the gay world from circumstance or habit: who are neither *gourmands* nor *gourmets*; who are far from the friends they love; who have outlived the season of flirtations, and who are too broken in heart and in spirit to rally their energies in the search of new enjoyments. These wear no outward badge, but they are to be recognised by the initiated, nevertheless.

Margaret Clifford had already thought and felt too much to belong exclusively to the first class; she was just passing out of it into the second. But she spent a delightful evening, though she could not look at her bouquet without thinking of the absent giver. Her self-respect, too, perhaps insensibly to herself, was fostered and gratified by the gracious manner in which she was received and entertained. Her pupils were too young to join the party; there was no "governess" association with her presence; no solicitation that she should make her musical talents conducive to the amusement of the guests; no absence of the thousand little courtesies that mark a watchful assiduity in the hosts.

Catherine Joyce was a warm-hearted, high-spirited girl, a good deal spoiled, as the phrase is, by the excessive indulgence of her mother's sisters, with whom a great part of her early life had been spent, and who had doted upon her, but with a selfish weak fondness, that treated her only as a pet and plaything—a creature of impulse as might be expected from such a training, and yet self-willed and obstinate in her resolutions when formed. Fully conscious of the power and sweets of independence which her fortune would give her, and of which she already, in some measure, tasted, through the handsome pocket allowance awarded to her by her guardians, she was yet of too generous a nature to love money except for its uses. Morbidity sensitive on the subject of her isolated position she would have given half her fortune to purchase disinterested affection; but the suspicions and jealousies so mischievously implanted in her childhood were not to be easily uprooted. A warm friendship—notwithstanding that bar to friendship, inequality of position—was in process of forming between Catherine Joyce, the heiress, and Margaret Clifford, the governess, and the history of the latter being invited to the ball, though apparently somewhat complicated, was, in reality, simple enough.

Mr. Joyce had expressed a wish to that effect to his amiable and obedient wife; intimating a desire that she should be treated with all the consideration due to an esteemed and honoured guest. Moreover, the thing was done so dexterously that Catherine felt in it—as was intended—a double pride and pleasure: pride, that her friend was beginning to be estimated as she deserved to be; and grateful pleasure, to find that her feelings, her wishes, were consulted on such an occasion. Never had she seemed so amiable, or in such high spirits, as on the day and evening of the ball. Yes, it was evident that wayward temper was only to be ruled through its affections.

I think the sun looks down on few things more beautiful than one that is very often laughed at and despised—Woman's Friendship! Unselfish, long-enduring, self-devoting is it; possessing, especially in girlhood, not a few of the characteristics of first and passionate love. The same deifying of the object is there—the same absorption of all interests in one; and this goes on until a "destiny is fulfilled," for weal or for woe, by one or by both. If for weal, friendship, that sympathises and rejoices, is content to shed its moonlight lustre on the loved one's path, still fullest and brightest, through life's darkest and most wintry hours; and, great as it is, yet content to be a lesser, lighter thing, than humanity's yet holier affections. But if the "destiny" be not for "weal," if love's sun be a thing to scorch, not cheer; if it pass away, leaving a ruin behind, then does woman's friendship gleam out again like a planet after an eclipse, to comfort and console in sorrow and sickness—to cheer and assist in adversity—and to defend in absence from the harsh of tongue and bitter of judgment. And—for humanity is frail—if suspicion or error creep in between them, Woman, believing in the Good, forgives, and trusts again, where Man would hate and slay!

But, to return. "I am going to introduce you to a great friend of Papa's," said Miss Joyce to Margaret Clifford. "I don't much admire him; but he has begged me to make him known to you."

As is so often the case on such occasions Margaret did not catch the name of the elderly young gentleman who was brought forward to her, and most probably would not have enquired it afterwards of her friend, had not her curiosity been piqued by his evident endeavours to make himself agreeable: endeavours which were not altogether successful. "Sefton, Mr. Charles Sefton," was the answer she received, and at the moment Catherine was addressed by some one else, and no more was said. But the coincidence of having met with a namesake of her younger friend, led to a conversation the following day, in which she learned many particulars connected with the family, and that the two were brothers!

Now the truth was, that, since the conference between the two gentlemen which was described in the last chapter, Mr. Charles Sefton had altered his ultimate plans without materially changing his present tactics. He really admired Catherine Joyce very much—even her very waywardness had a certain attraction for one who looked upon women as having "no characters at all;" and he had begun to think he would much rather have her for his wife, and thus possess her twenty thousand pounds, than connive at risking it even in the most promising speculations. Indeed, he had dwelt sufficiently on the idea to feel excessively annoyed at the evident satisfaction with which Miss Joyce received the attentions of a certain Frederick Drayton, who appeared to him in the light of a young and good-looking, and, therefore, formidable rival.

The individual in question was a very common-place person. London abounds in specimens of the class; and imitations of it are to be met with even in remote country places. Excellent dancers are they, and they excel especially in the waltz and polka; tolerable singers, for amateurs, and for the most part they can accompany themselves on the piano or guitar; can speak a little bad French and worse Italian, and—threaten German. They have been known to make an acrostic on a lady's name, and are great authorities in all matters of fashionable gossip; for which multifarious accomplishments they are generally looked on as desirable acquisitions at a party, and often attend two or three in one night. The *genus* has sometimes a small fortune, about sufficient, in their own opinion, to supply them liberally with kid gloves, cigars, and patent leather boots; but which a few exert their ingenuity to live on entirely; while others dawdle over some pursuit that may bring them in a trifling addition of income. But, however small their means, their allowance of brains is usually still smaller; for the intelligence of one really sensible man might commonly be divided with advantage among three of the species.

It was quite true that the handsome, high-spirited Catherine Joyce had suffered herself to become fascinated by a creature of the above description. It is useless to attempt any explanation of things of this sort; and, certainly, it is understandable that, of the two, a girl of twenty might prefer even Frederick Drayton to Mr. Charles Sefton. But, then, she had a wider choice!

What the French call *besoin d'aimer*—the necessity of loving—has more to do with these early fancies than anything else. The heart will cling "to the nearest, if not to the loveliest thing;" and it is no use wondering at or scolding about it, whatever else may be done. Perhaps, if the warm and true friendship which was forming between Catherine and Margaret had matured to the intensity of unlimited confidence,

events might have wreathed themselves very differently. As it was, Margaret Clifford suspected, and sorrowed for her friend, but dared not question.

It was but a few days after the party, that Margaret was one morning in the act of tying her bonnet strings preparatory to returning homewards, when Catharine entered the school-room and besought the governess not to leave yet, but to withdraw for an hour to her dressing-room. She declared she had something to say to her of great consequence; and her flushed cheeks, trembling voice, and tearful eyes, confirmed her words, and almost alarmed her friend.

In a few moments they were *tête-à-tête*, hand locked in hand, the arm of one round the waist of the other, and Catharine's head leaning on Margaret's shoulder. But the particulars of the interview must be reserved for another chapter.

(To be Continued.)

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION AND YOUNG IRELAND.

Considerable excitement prevailed on Monday in the vicinity of Conciliation Hall; numbers of people assembled in the vicinity of the house, and the hall itself was crowded. Many of the Catholic clergy were present; and, on Mr. O'Connell's entrance, he was received with unusual enthusiasm.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq., Jun., M.P. for Dundalk, was called to the chair. Mr. O'Connell handed in £74 from the clergy of the diocese of Asaph. A letter from Bishop O'Higgins accompanied the remittance, earnestly approving of the conduct of Mr. John O'Connell at the last meeting, expressing horror, indignation, and disgust at the conduct and doctrines of the Young Ireland party, and closing with a lengthy denunciation of the *Nation* newspaper, as a disciple of Voltaire and Diderot, and an enemy of religion and truth.

Mr. O'Connell afterwards read a letter from Bishop Cantwell, enclosing £90, and stating that the clergy of his diocese had lately refrained from subscribing to the Association entirely in consequence of the doctrines and conduct of the Young Ireland party. Dr. Cantwell proceeds to deplore Mr. Smith O'Brien's secession, to laud the course taken by Mr. John O'Connell at the last meeting, and to promise the "venerated Liberator" the support of all that is good and great in Ireland, towards his moral and peaceful aims.

Mr. O'Connell subsequently addressed the meeting. He said he had scarcely physical force to lay before it the details of the topics he wished to submit. He regretted the dissensions which had sprung up in the Association; but the fault was not his, but of those men who opposed the doctrine of moral force. He regretted the secession of Mr. Smith O'Brien, who had joined the Association at a perilous time. He feared that gentleman was lost to the cause of Repeal, and that he would not turn away from the dangerous path of the Young Irelanders. (Hear hear.) If he came back, and placed himself under the banner of moral force and peaceful agitation, he would be cordially welcomed. But, in stating that, he (Mr. O'Connell) gave up not one particle of his principle—that principle upon which the Association was founded. He (Mr. O'Connell) stood there in the presence of his God; he stood before the clergy of his church, before the representatives of the wealth, the influence, the virtue, and the morality of the metropolis; and he would with confidence refer to all that had been done for the Repeal, and also to the position—the proud position—held now by the Irish Repealers. (Cheers.) He would call on them now to support that Ministry which had professed so much good for Ireland. Yet, would he give up the Repeal agitation? Oh, Heaven forbid! (Great cheering.) Yet he would give the Ministry every support, as long as they did good for Ireland. The rent exceeded £400.

DUNDALK ELECTION.—Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Jun., has been elected member for Dundalk. The candidate was proposed by Dr. Coleman, and seconded by Mr. Joseph Carlin. Mr. O'Connell, on being declared duly elected, addressed the constituency, and in the course of his speech assured the independent electors, that although he "had not the gift of the gab, he was his father's son."

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF KILDARE.—This venerable prelate breathed his last at Glasnevin, near Dublin, on Tuesday morning. His Lordship had been in a declining state for some time. He was nearly 90 years of age. The bishopric of Kildare is one of the ten deemed by Lord Stanley's Act. The duties will devolve upon the Archbishop of Dublin. The revenues of the see will pass to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

FIRE AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN.—About one o'clock on Tuesday morning, the roof of this fine structure was discovered to be on fire, caused, it is understood, by the negligence of some plumbers, who had been at work during the day. The alarm was promptly given, and a number of engines being speedily set to work, in the most effective manner, the fire was got under before four o'clock, not without doing considerable damage to the roof and the lecture-room of the Mechanics' Institute.

POLICE.

THE LORD MAYOR ROBBED.

At the MANSION HOUSE on Tuesday, a young man, one of whose names is John Fitzsimmons, was brought before Alderman Gibbs, upon the charge of having robbed the Right Hon. John Johnson, the Lord Mayor of London, of a watch and appendages, value 60 guineas.

Mr. Hobler attended for the prisoner. The Lord Mayor stated that on Monday evening he came to the City terminus from Blackwall by the railroad in the ten o'clock train, and was waiting with some friends who accompanied him for a conveyance to the Mansion House. He was hustled by several persons, amongst whom was the prisoner; and one of the number, who was shorter in size than the prisoner, snatched his watch, chain, seal and key, and ran off. There was no policeman on the spot, but soon after the robbery was committed, a policeman made his appearance, and took the prisoner, who said he had come from Gravesend, into custody.

In answer to questions from Mr. Hobler, his Lordship said he felt his watch go from him as the prisoner passed. He valued the watch, because when he became of age his father presented him with it. He was waiting at the steps at the time for his carriage.

Mr. John Wood, of Falcon-street, stated that he was standing close to the Lord Mayor at the time, and he saw the prisoner and a shorter man in front of his Lordship, and four or five others about the spot. He did not know that the Lord Mayor had been robbed until he heard his Lordship call for the police and say that he was robbed.

Mr. Hobler: Did the prisoner attempt to run away?—Witness: I did not see that he did.

Alderman Gibbs: Did he appear to you to be acting in concert with the shorter man?—Witness: Certainly. I should say they were decidedly acting in concert together.

Alderman Gibbs: How did it happen that there was no policeman at the terminus?—Inspector Woodroffe said the terminus was under the superintendence of the K division of the metropolitan police, and the City police had never had anything to do with that district.

The prisoner proved to be the man whom some months ago Daniel Forrester apprehended at Masterman's banking-house, suspecting that he was lurking about the place for the purpose of committing a robbery.

Upon the prisoner's person were found a white silk handkerchief with a broad purple border, which he seemed very anxious to get back from the officer, and a shilling.

It was stated in the justice-room, that within the last few days, bank notes and gold to the amount of upwards of £3000 had been stolen in the neighbourhood of the Mansion House.—The prisoner was remanded till Tuesday next.

THE PEERS AND THE SUGAR DUTIES BILL.—A meeting of Conservative Peers took place on Thursday, at the residence of Lord Stanley, in St. James's-square, for the purpose of considering the course which ought to be pursued in the House of Lords with respect to the Sugar Duties' Bill. The result was a resolution, agreed to unanimously, that at this late period of the session the question ought not to be carried to a division, however strongly Lord Stanley and other noble Lords may think it necessary on the introduction of the measure to the House of Lords to place their own sentiments on the subject, and those of the party generally, before the country.

REPORTED DEATH OF VAN AMBURGH.—A letter from Voonsuck, United States, dated June 16, in a French paper, says:—"The celebrated Van Amburgh published here on Monday, in a most frightful manner. He had been exhibiting his feats with his animals in a meadow, near Setuare; and a young lady having asked him whether he dared to enter the tiger's cage at feeding-time, he assured her there was no danger, and immediately ordered an enormous piece of beef to be thrown in. After a long contest, the meat was taken possession of by a fine tigress, who retired with it to a corner. Three times Van Amburgh vainly endeavoured to take it from her. The tigress roared furiously, and lashed her sides with her tail. The audience began to be alarmed; but Van Amburgh reiterated his assurance that there was nothing to fear, and continued his struggle with the tigress; who, at last, feeling herself wounded, threw herself on her rash antagonist, knocked him down, and buried her claws in his throat. In an instant the theatre was deserted, leaving Van Amburgh at the mercy of the maddened animal, who continued to vent upon him her rage until he became a corpse. After much difficulty the tigress was shot, and the mutilated remains of the beast-liner recovered."

EXPEDITION TO SOUTH AMERICA.—An expedition which promises the most important results, both to science and commerce, is at this moment fitting out for the purpose of navigating some of the most unexplored rivers in South America. It is to be under the command of Lord Banchlagh. Several noblemen and gentlemen have already volunteered to accompany his Lordship, and the enterprising and scientific band, it is said, will sail as soon as the necessary arrangements shall be completed.

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF POISONING AT LEEDS.—Considerable sensation has been occasioned in Leeds by the death of Mr. Charles Hebblethwaite, druggist and shopkeeper, residing in Charles-street, Quarry-hill, in that town, and his wife, by poison, on Saturday last. Mr. Hebblethwaite was about twenty-eight years of age, and was a member of a very respectable family, but both he and his wife had, for some time past, led somewhat irregular lives, and it is generally conjectured that the poison (opium) had been taken voluntarily by himself, at least; but whether or not by his wife, may never, probably, be brought to light. An inquest has been held upon the bodies, but the evidence did not clear up the mystery. The Jury returned an open verdict, to the effect that both the deceased died from the effects of opium, but there was no evidence to show how it was administered.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

The Sailors' Home! The Sailors' Home! How cheering are the words! They come Home to the heart whose manly string Vibrates to Virtue's whispering. The Sailors' Home, from which "Poor Jack" Can give "wide berth" to th' harpy pack— The syren fiends of ruin's dome: God's blessing guard the Sailors' Home!

For here the brave and honest tar, Whose prudence rarely mounts to "par," Whose every virtue has been made Meshes whereby he is betrayed— Here finds he, 'gainst the sharks on land, A certain succour, heart and hand; And here his merits may become An honour to the Sailors' Home!

Time—tempests wear the bravest mast— Too soon broods sickness o'er the blast; Too soon is manhood's voyage o'er, When breakers meet life's bark on shore. What beacon burns the light of hope, And bids the tar with ill to cope? What port smiles through the ruthless foam, And cheers brave Jack? The Sailors' Home!

In accordance with our intimation of last week, we proceed to complete our graphic commemoration of the Royal Visit to the good town of Liverpool.

On Friday morning, the whole population were again on the alert from an early hour. All the flags, festoons, and other decorations, which had been put up for first welcoming the Prince, were retained, and all the shops were shut: the whole people seemed to be in the streets, and the houses, except the windows and balconies opening on the main streets, which were filled from an early hour in the morning with a gaily-dressed and expectant company, were almost deserted.

All this anticipation had in view the laying of the foundation of the new building, the "Sailors' Home"; preliminary to which ceremony there was to be a monster procession of all the trades, societies, fraternities, and associations, in the place; with all their flags, insignia, and bands of music.

The procession was formed, according to the arrangement previously ordered by the Mayor, soon after half-past nine o'clock, in the North Haymarket, in the order given in our last week's Journal.

The formation of a procession of between 7000 and 8000 people naturally took up some time—more than had been calculated by the authorities; for they had appointed that it should call at the Judge's lodgings at eleven o'clock, at which place the Prince and his suite were to have joined it at that hour. But the extreme length of the procession so delayed its progress, that it did not reach that point till after twelve. The Prince then joined the procession, which proceeded at a rate as rapid as possible down Norton-street, Seymour-street, Russell-street, Clarence-street, Mount-pleasant, Oxford-street, Abercrombie-square, West-side, Bedford-street South, Falkner-street, Catherine-street, Canning-street, Sandon-terrace, Rodney-street, Leeson-street, Bold-street, Church-street, Lord-street, and South John-street, to the site of the new building, opposite the Post-office.

The large Engraving at page 89 will convey to the reader some idea of this vast demonstration pouring through the streets of Liverpool. The whole line of route (and it must have traversed a distance of four or five miles) was alive with human beings, the houses decorated with flags, and the windows filled with spectators. As each particular trade, or body, defiled past, they were saluted with cheers by those among the crowd who took any especial interest in them; and, sometimes, a rivalry was produced that was highly amusing. But the chief interest seemed to centre in the sailors: whenever that rolling rollicking mass of dark blue was seen coming up, shouting, laughing, cheering, an infection seemed to be communicated to the spectators, and they cheered too, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, carried completely away by the enthusiasm of the moment. The Prince was received in the most enthusiastic manner throughout this long progress.

At the site of the Sailors' Home, a vast mass of persons had assembled from an early hour. The arrangements were admirably made, so that there was no confusion. A raised platform, capable of accommodating several hundred persons, commanded an excellent view of the open space below, in which the ceremonial was to take place; and the vast area which forms the site of the building was lined on all sides by visitors, chiefly ladies, who were accommodated with seats. At length, by great exertion, the movements of the vast body who formed the procession were sufficiently accelerated to allow of the Prince's carriage being drawn up to the ground, where he was received by Mr. Alkin, the Chairman of the Sailors' Home Committee, and greeted with acclamations by the assembled spectators. Some delay here took place; but the Committee and Freemasons having arrived with the Trowel, after some preliminaries, Mr. Starke, the Grand Master of the Freemasons, performed the usual ceremonial, and a glass vessel, containing coins, a list of the donors, the Liverpool papers of the week, and other matters, was placed in the centre of the stone. The orifice was covered by a plate with the following inscription:—

This foundation stone of the Liverpool Sailors' Home was laid July 21st, 1846, by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, K.G., Consort of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Patron of the Institution, in the tenth year of her reign, and in the majority of David Hodgson, Esq., Trustee.—Alfred Brocklebank, Robertson Gladstone, Duncan Gibb, William Potter, Robert Rankin, Committee.—James Alkin, chairman; Charles Cotesworth, vice-chairman; James Tyrer, treasurer; Thomas Darnley Anderson, John Irvine Curry, auditors; William Tomlinson, honorary secretary; John Lewis Phillips, John Booker, John Abraham Thane, William Drowse, James Bold, George Kendall, John Clint, John Archer, Robert Bibb, Thomas Chilton, Joseph Plnder, Joseph Williamson, George Atkinson, John Bond, William Ferguson, Thomas Berry Horsfall, George Grant, William Sland, Andrew Low, John Palmer Youngusband, Robert Cochran Crobie, Christopher Bell, R.N., Thomas Sanda, Alexander Cunningham Dunlop, Robinson Duckworth. The Rev. William Maynard M.A., chaplain; John Cunningham, architect.

Mr. Alkin then addressed the Prince in the following speech:—"May it please your Royal Highness,—As Chairman of the Committee to the Liverpool Sailors' Home, it is my duty to express to your Royal Highness our grateful acknowledgments and thanks for your kindness and condescension, in consenting to lay the first stone of the building to be erected on this site. Your Royal Highness is already aware that the great object of the establishment is to benefit the seamen frequenting our port, to improve their condition and their character, and to rescue them from perils of the shore, often more dangerous than those to which they are exposed at sea. That this object will be effected by the means proposed, is no longer a question of doubt. The business of the Sailors' Home has already commenced, and is now in active operation. During the last fifteen months, premises hired for the purpose, the characters of 60,000 seamen have been registered, and 5,000 have been shipped on voyages, and in vessels of their own selection. The wages of a still greater number have been paid, and a safe deposit for their money has been provided. The savings' bank, in addition to the bank of deposit, forms an important part of our plan, and the success of this arrangement already presents a fair prospect of inducing those improved habits which arise out of a feeling of prudence and independence." Mr. Alkin then acknowledged the gracious patronage of Her Majesty on the Institution, and spoke of the warranty for its proper management, and then handed the Trowel to the Prince.

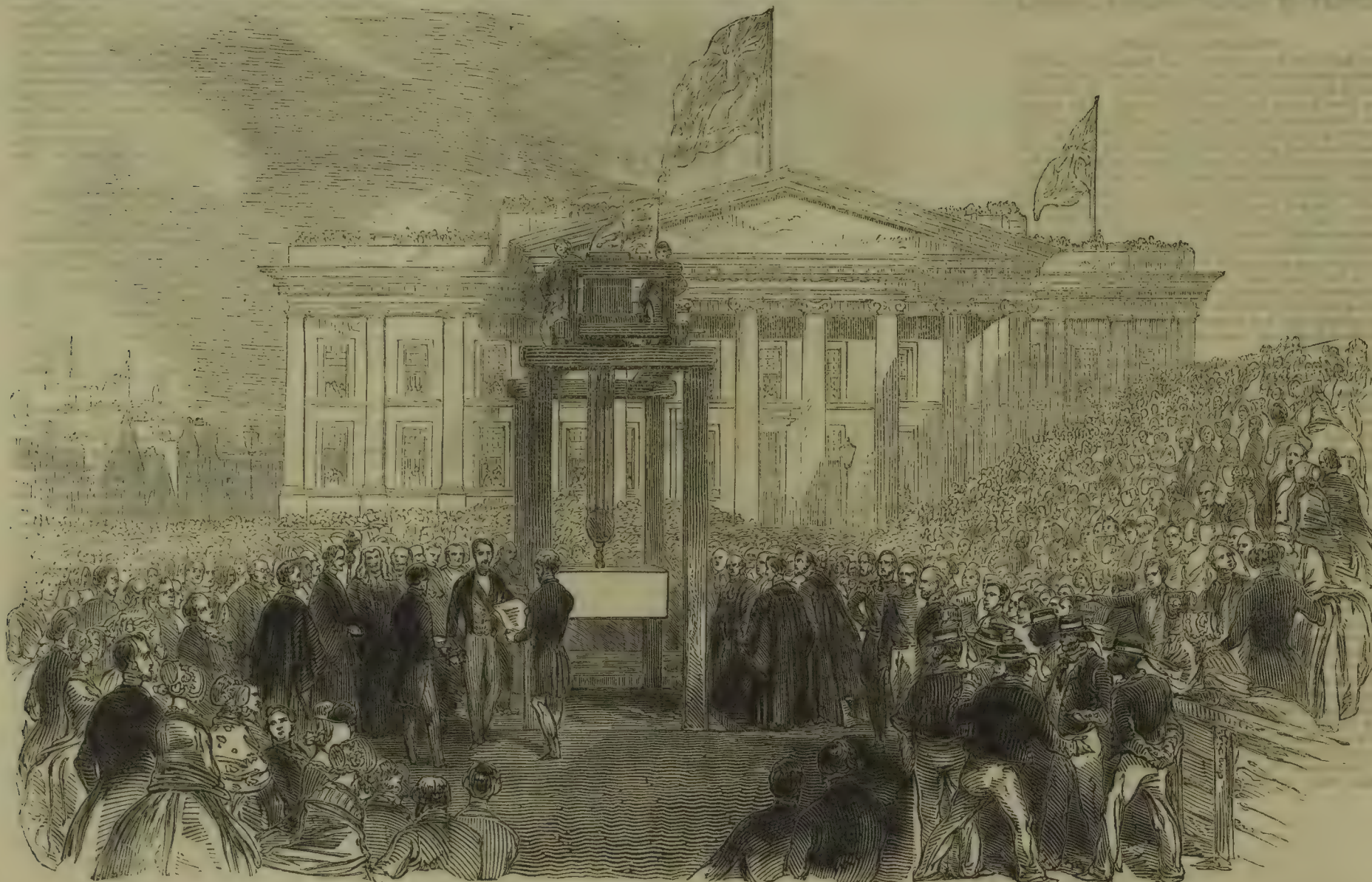
His Royal Highness replied as follows:—"I return you my best thanks for this loyal address, which gives a most gratifying account of the state of this Institution and its future prospects. I join with you in fervent prayer that the realisation of its praiseworthy object, towards which this town has shown such liberality, may be further insured by the solemn act we are about to perform, and in which it has given me the greatest pleasure that you should have invited me to take a part."

His Royal Highness then deposited the several articles in their places, and the stone was lowered amidst the loudest acclamations of the assembled multitude.

"Rule Britannia" was sung by the party of glee-singers, the band and the whole of the company joining in the chorus.

The Rev. Jonathan Brooks, senior rector, then delivered the following prayer:—

O, Almighty and everliving God, of whose only gift it cometh that thy faithful people do unto thee any true and laudable service, we humbly beseech thee to accept the prayers which we offer to thy Divine Majesty for the successful progress of the undertaking which has now been so auspiciously commenced. We acknowledge that without thy blessing all human efforts are vain, and that we can do us good thing without thee. Prosper, O Lord, this effort, and that we can do us good thing without thee. Thou hast commanded us to love one another. We render unto thee our grateful thanks that thou hast put it into the hearts of thy servants to establish an Institution intended as a means of increasing the comforts, supplying the wants, and helping the infirmities of those of our fellow-men who go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in the great waters, and who, under thee, are humble instruments of that prosperity with which this great commercial town has been so signally favoured. May they who have been most actively engaged in promoting this work of mercy be spared to witness its completion, and when, in thy good time, they shall be gathered to their fathers, raise up, we pray thee, a continued succession of benefactors that so the spirit of benevolence which has been kindled in this Institution may never be wanting to encourage and sustain the efforts of those who shall be the future inmates of this house, grant, O Lord, that the inmates of the house may pass it, they may find it a haven of peace. Grant that it may serve them from those temptations to which, upon their periodical return to their native shores, they are more particularly exposed; and that, above all, that the religious instruction and consolations which will be here provided for them, may be the means of bringing many of them to thee, of preserving them from ruin, and of making them in every good sense, thy people. Amen.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE "SAILORS' HOME," LIVERPOOL.

tion of thy blessed Son Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour, in whose perfect form of words we conclude our petitions. Our Father, &c.

His Royal Highness joined in the responses. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and his Royal Highness drove direct to the railway station.

One of the most animated scenes of the Royal Visit was the Cruise in the Mersey, which we have engraved at page 92. The river at this moment presented a most beautiful appearance. Vessels of every description, from first-class ships and steamers, with manned rigging, and hundreds of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen crowding the decks, to "trim-built wherries," laden with joyous spectators, until the gunwales were within a dangerous proximity to the water. The day being beautifully fine, the glittering reflection of the sun's rays on the studded waves, added infinitely to the animation and brilliancy of the scene.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

The Institution will be called "The Liverpool Sailors' Home, Registry, and Savings' Bank." Its establishment was first suggested at a public meeting at Liverpool in 1841, when the objects of the Institution were thus explained by the founders:—"To provide for the seamen frequenting the port of Liverpool, board, lodging, and medical attendance, at a moderate charge; to protect them from imposition and extortion, and encourage them to husband their hard-earned wages;

to promote their moral, intellectual, and professional improvement; and to afford them the opportunity of receiving religious instruction. A reading-room, library, and savings' bank shall be attached to the Institution; and, with the view of securing to the able and well-conducted seaman a rate of wages proportionate to his merits, a registry of character shall be kept. Among the ulterior objects in contemplation, are schools for sea apprentices, and the sons of seamen, with special regard to the case of children who have lost one or both their parents."

In a very short time, the patronage of her Majesty was obtained, and donations were made to the Institution to the amount of £15,000. The annual subscriptions soon reached £300. Temporary premises were opened in Bath-street, and, by the end of 1845, no fewer than 3,332 sailors had registered themselves—a convincing proof that such an Institution was necessary.

Of the Elevation we gave an Engraving last week. The style of architecture is Elizabethan; and its antiquated gables, towers, vanes, and ogee headed roofs, will present a beautiful contrast with the vastness and grandeur of the Custom House, at the eastern end of which it is to be erected. Its site possesses a frontage to Hanover-street of 168 feet; to Paradise-street, of 53 feet; to Canning-place, opposite the Post-office, of 95 feet; and to the back passages leading from Canning-place to Paradise-street, of 175 feet. The principal entrance front, opposite the Post-office, is divided, by the bays common to the Tudor style, into five com-

partments. At each of the four angles of the building there will be a square tower, 104 feet high, with ogee headed roofs, surmounted with gilt spires and vanes. On each of the two sides fronting Hanover-street, and towards the back passage, there will be, between the extreme towers, five breaks or projections. These, as well as the projected divisions of the other fronts, will finish with broken culvilinear gables, with brackets, pinnacles, &c.

In the gables towards Hanover-street and Canning-place, there will be scrolled shields placed upon the top, with ornamental and characteristic devices. The gables on the front, towards Canning-place, will also be studded with ornamental devices, the centre one being adorned with the Royal arms; and on the apex will be the sculptured figure of a vessel's hull, stern on, in which the mast, rigged with shrouds, will form a most appropriate flag-staff. Beneath the gables will be caryatides, supporting blocks with ornamental pinnacles, scallop shells, &c. Over the centre doorway and window there will also be ornamental designs. The building will be extremely well lighted, the whole of the four fronts being filled with mullioned and transomed windows. An open balustrade will extend round the top of the building between the gables and towers, and the roof will be asphalted; for the purpose of forming a promenade for the sailors, to which easy access can at all times be had, and which will be so lofty as to command a view of nearly the whole extent of the docks and the shipping in the river.



ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL YACHT.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

DWARKANAATH TAGORE.

THE family of this excellent, and much-to-be regretted Hindoo gentleman have enjoyed an eminent and wealthy position in Calcutta for more than a century. Joyrum Thakoor (now Tagore) held the office of Aumeen of the twenty-four Pergunnahs, and head native revenue supervisor, previous to, and at the time of the capture of Calcutta, in 1756. From the eldest son of this reputable and opulent personage, descended Dwarkanaath Tagore, the subject of this notice. Dwarkanaath was born in 1795, and, while yet a child, inherited vast estates and immense wealth from his family. He was brought up wholly in the tenets of Hindooism; but, at an early age, he displayed a predilection for European society. When eighteen years old, he entered into extensive commercial enterprise with great spirit and energy. In 1821, he was appointed to the high office of Head Steward of the Salt Department, and he there so acted as to secure the approval and friendship of every member of the Board. Indeed, during his whole life, this Hindoo, of powerful mind and princely soul, has seemed less the proprietor of almost boundless wealth and resources, than the agent of them for the public weal.

His biography consists in a continued series of acts of wise and sumptuous benevolence, and in a course of uniform and persevering support given to her Majesty's Government in India. To the District Charitable Society of Calcutta he presented £10,000; he founded and endowed a Medical College; and he sent, at his own cost, two students to the London University: no public project of value appeared in India without his name and his copious donation attached to it. He allowed no trammels of caste to interfere with his endeavours to reform or abolish the much of cruel and shocking—such as the Sutte—that exists in the Hindoo code; and he himself ventured to Europe, bringing with him his youngest son and his nephew, to advance and finish their education there. For his services to his country, the East India Company had struck and given to him a gold medal of large value, and Queen Victoria had added her own miniature, with that of Prince Albert.

Dwarkanaath Tagore had recently come, for the second time, to this country. He always found the most flattering reception here, and he mingled much in society, where his polished and pleasing manners, and his ready intelligence, made him very popular; he also took much delight in visiting, and making inquiries respecting the various institutions, manufactories, and works, in England, and in even frequenting often places of rational public amusement.

In the full vigour of his manhood and his faculties, at the comparatively early age of fifty-two, death has put a stop to the noble career of this great and good Hindoo.

Dwarkanaath Tagore had, some time ago, symptoms of serious ill-health; these, the change to this climate latterly warded off, until a



THE LATE DWARKANAATH TAGORE.

return of fever, heightened by some organic disease of the lungs, proved fatal to him. He expired on the 1st instant, at his residence, St. George's Hotel, Albemarle-street.

His death may be regarded, especially in India, as a public calamity. There is, perhaps, nothing more beautiful, more excellent, among

the native population of our vast Eastern territories than the manner in which those who are rich among them, employ their wealth. Be the sect Mussulman, Brahmin, or Parsee, we find instances such as those of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and this lamented Dwarkanaath Tagore, frequently recurring—instances where every selfish feeling is cast aside; where wisdom, charity, and benevolence are the sole springs of action; and where the very accumulation of the gold becomes sanctified in its use. Do not such examples vividly recall the parable of the Samaritan; and, thunder-tongued, re-echo in the Christian's ear that Divine direction, "Go, and do thou likewise?"

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROBERT WINCHESTER, R.H.

THIS distinguished Peninsular and Waterloo veteran entered the Army early in life: he was appointed an Ensign in the 92nd Regiment, on the 18th September, 1805; and, in that gallant Highland corps, he continued to serve for near forty years, rising through the different degrees of rank, to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, the 28th June, 1838. Colonel Winchester was in the expedition to Copenhagen, in 1807; and he fought at nearly all the battles and engagements during the Peninsular War. In 1815, he was wounded in the left arm, at Quatre Bras; and his right arm was fractured at Waterloo. He had latterly retired on full pay: his death took place at his residence, in Edinburgh, on the 23rd ultimo.

LOUIS BONAPARTE.

LOUIS BONAPARTE was the fourth son of Carlo Bonaparte, by his wife, Letitia Ramolini (Madame Mere), and, consequently, was the youngest brother but one of Napoleon. Louis was born on the 2nd September, 1778; and, of course, rose to eminence in accordance with the transcendent fortunes of his Imperial relative. In 1806, he became King of Holland, but resigned the sceptre in 1810, when he found that his monarchy was to be no more than a vassalage of the French Empire. After his abdication, he adopted the title of Count of St. Leu, and, from that period, passed his life in private and dignified retirement.

His wife was Hortense Eugenie de Beauharnois, the daughter of Josephine by her first husband, and the step-daughter of Napoleon. This marriage proved anything but a happy one; the issue was one son, who died young; a second, named Napoleon Louis, Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves, killed in the insurrection in Romagna, in 1832; and a third and now only surviving son, CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON, born 20th April, 1808, who lately effected his escape from the Château of Ham. Hortense, the consort of Louis, was more fortunate as an author and musician than as a wife. Her "Partant pour la Syrie," enjoys a lasting reputation. The

poor Queen was created by Louis XVIII. Duchess of St. Leu, and died in 1837, at Areneburg, in Switzerland, in the fifty-fifth year of her age. Her husband, the ex-King Louis, the subject of this notice, continued for many years to live in the strictest privacy at Florence, entirely aloof from politics or state intrigues. He latterly laboured



LONDON AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.—THE WANDLE VIADUCT.

THE LONDON AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.

THIS new line of railway has just been opened to the public.

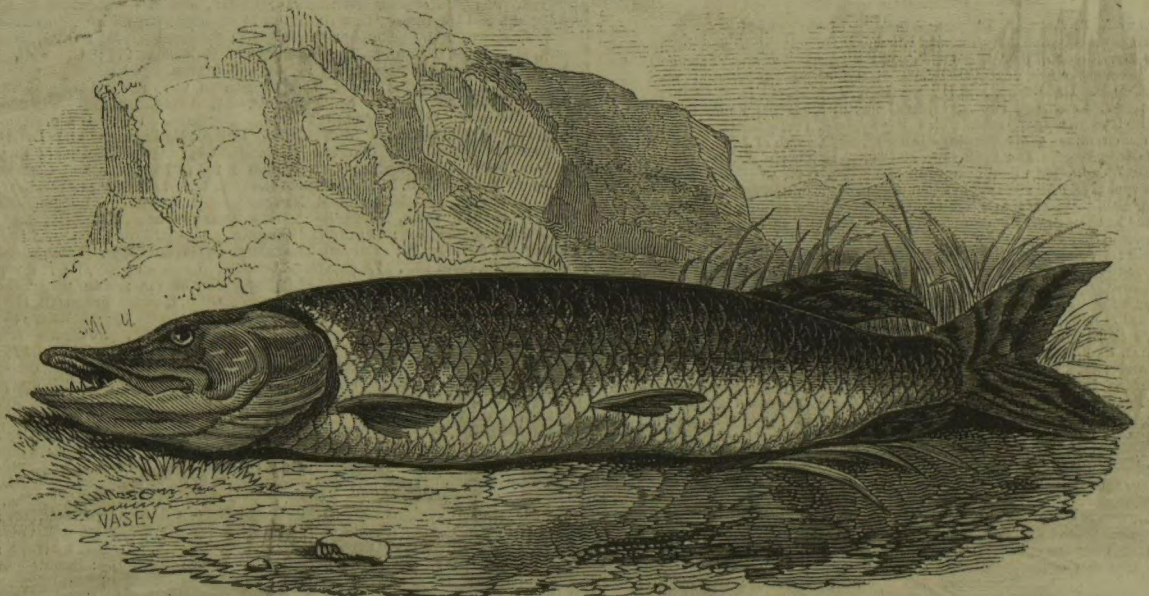
In our Journal of the 25th ult., we briefly described the course of the line. A great portion of it is but a few feet above the natural surface of the country, and many of the roads are crossed on a level. There is one cutting of about 18 or 20 feet deep, and a viaduct of some length; but the works have been of a very easy character. The country through which the line passes does not present many picturesque views, the property almost throughout being circumscribed by orchards and market gardens. The want, however, of the beautiful along the line is amply compensated by the lovely scenery in the neighbourhood of its terminus. We have engraved the principal work on the line, the Viaduct, crossing the

river Wandle and the valley, just before entering Wandsworth: it consists of 22 arches, three of which are 70 ft. span: it is 1100 feet in length.

According to the *Railway Chronicle*, "this line is a remarkable example of the rapidity of railway construction in the present day. The Royal Assent for its formation was only given in July last year; and since then, and before the close of the July of this, the road, to the extent of some eight miles, has been completed. The line has, in fact, been completed in about nine months, or at the rate of about a mile a month. The line is of Mr. Locke's engineering, and has cost only £170,000, the original estimate being £260,000. These are facts which deservedly make Mr. Locke so popular with shareholders. The estimated passenger traffic is 1,600,000 passengers annually, and the charge per passenger is to be, for first class, 1s.; second, 10d.; and third, 8d."



THE LATE LOUIS BONAPARTE.



ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.—THE PIKE.

ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

In our last paper, Barbel Fishing was left half-told, like "the story of Cambuscan bold." Such breaks result from our eagerness, as we have previously intimated, to plunge at once "in medias res"—to "have with you at the fish," without considering whether the hook be properly baited or no; but, as a narration whether in prose or rhyme, which should not only begin, but also end, in the

middle, would be very like the anticipated Story of the Knife-Grinder's Political Grievances, we here resume the unfinished theme, and re-knot our line for Barbel Fishing.

Father Walton, who was by no means "fast" as an Angler, but enjoyed the sport soberly and discreetly—just as Philip Nye would wag his thanks-giving beard at a rich Elder's wedding-feast—has declared that "fishing for Barbel is, at best, but a dull recreation." Looking at the simple act, for itself and by itself,

THE DUBLIN AND CASHEL RAILWAY.—The first train on the Dublin and Cashel Railway, started for Carlow on Tuesday morning, where it arrived in perfect safety. The train returned at a speed often attaining, in the long straight runs, fifty-five miles an hour, and without the slightest oscillatory or other unpleasant motion.

OPENING OF THE NOTTINGHAM AND LINCOLN RAILWAY.

Per 8lb. by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; large ditto, 2s 10d to 2s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 0d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 2d to 4s 10d; lamb, 4s 6d to 5s 8d. ROBT. HEBBERT.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Flatness predominated in the English and Foreign Markets yesterday. Consols closed at a depression of about $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. Railway Shares supported the prices of the previous day.

Shrubs. A Grand Military Band, under the direction of Mr. Orlando, will play waltzes, quadrilles, waltzes, galops, polkas, &c. The Grand Orchestra Band, conducted by Mr. Alexander Lee, and the Brass Band, conducted by Mr. Bevan, will play alternately throughout the evening; and the Dancing will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Goulet, of her Majesty's Theatre, and Twelve Masters of Ceremonies. Great preparations are making to present to the public a VENETIAN CARNIVAL, superior to anything of the kind that has yet been attempted at these Gardens, or any Theatre in the Metropolis.—Tickets will be had of Mr. NATHAN, Costumier to the Royal Academy, Castle-street, Leicester-square, and of the several Agents, at the various Type offices. No person admitted without a ticket.

Vauxhall—GRAND MASQUERADE on MONDAY
NEXT, AUGUST 10, on which occasion the Gardens will be most magnificently illuminated. The whole of the Quadrangle will be lighted with thousands of variegated lamps. The Rotunda Theatre will be thrown open at Ten o'Clock; Tourniaire's Troupe will make an entrée, and their unrivalled steeds will dance a Quadrille, and conclude with a favourite Galopade. The Ball Room will be most splendidly decorated with choice flowers and refreshing syrups. A grand Military Band, under the direction of Mr. Crenon, of the Grenadier Guards

Mr. Alexander Legg, and the Dancing will be under the immediate superintendence of M. Goulet, of her Majesty's Theatre, and Twelve Masters of the Ceremonies. Great preparations are making to present to the public a VENETIAN CARNIVAL, superior to anything of the kind that has yet been attempted at these Gardens, or any Theatre in the Metropolis.—Tickets to be had of Mr. NATHAN, Costumier to the Royal Property, Castle-street, Leicester-square. Gentlemen's Tickets, 10s.; Ladies', 7s. 6d. Doors open at Ten o'Clock. No person admitted unless in costume. The wines supplied by G. Olivier and Co., 67, Prince-street, Leicester-square.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Under the special patronage of her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal.—Great and glorious success of our Military in India. Sixty-third night of representation. On MONDAY, August 10, and during the week, the popular Spectacle of THE SIKH INVASION, or the Indian Victories of 1846; introducing the whole resources of the Theatre; Double Staid, Splendid Brass Band. Novel and popular Scenes of the Circle, by the British and Foreign Professors, Male and Female. The whole concluding with the Legendary Spectacle of the PHANTOM KNIGHT, or the Fatal Kiss. Box-office open from 11 to 6. Commence at 7. Stage-Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

THE SPEAKING AUTOMATON, or EUPHONIA. (invented by PROFESSOR FABEL, of Vienna).—Every Day and Evening, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. This greatest mechanical wonder ever accomplished or conceived, has been critically examined, and highly eulogized by the Emperor and Court of Austria, the King and Court of Prussia; the Duke of Wellington; the Lord Chamberlain, Earl Spencer; Lords Eldon, Haward, &c.; and the prominent members of the principal scientific institutions in London. It speaks anything and everything suggested by the audience, in all languages; whistles, declaims, laughs, and sings various airs, including the air and words of "God save the Queen." During the last few days, it has held conversations sufficient to fill a volume. Hours—From eleven to twelve; half-past twelve to two; half-past two to five; half-past seven to nine.—Doors open half-an-hour previous. Admission, One Shilling. Children under ten, Half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A CHEMICAL LECTURE, by Dr. RYAN, Daily; and on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Professor BACHOFFNER'S LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with brilliant experiments, Daily. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE, COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE for ascending and descending Inclined Planes, FARRELL'S ARCHIMEDIAN RAILWAY, the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action. HALLETT'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY VALVE, CLARK, McNEILL, and CO'S. PATENT UNIVERSAL GAS-BURNER, ELEGANT TOBACCO MICROSCOPE, THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, exhibiting a fine Collection of Living Objects. A beautiful Picture of the CHAPEL in the CONVENT of St. CATHERINE, near Jerusalem, by Mr. Charles Smith, is one of the New Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS. Admission, 1s; Schools Half-price.

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FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Price 2s. 6d.
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MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEEDANEUM for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succeedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Chancery-lane; Johnson, 63, Cornhill; and all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.
Mr. Thomas continues to supply the Loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and is much less expensive than others. Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION and BENEVOLENT FUND, 42, Moorgate-street.
TRUSTEES.
Thomas Darling, Esq., M.P. W. G. Prescott, Esq.
Thomas Hargreaves, Esq., M.P. J. B. de Rothschild.
Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund—John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.
Forms of proposal for Mutual Life Assurance, to meet every contingency, annuities, endowments, loans, &c., and the fifth annual report, with every information may be had at the offices, where donations and subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund are received.
Table of Premium payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, by a person of the age of 25, to secure the sum of £100 to be paid at death, or on his attaining the respective ages of 50, 55, and 60, whichever event shall first occur—

| Age next birthday. | Year. | Half-Year. | Quarterly. | Age Fifty. | Year. | Half-Year. | Quarterly. | Age Fifty-five. | Year. | Half-Year. | Quarterly. | Age Sixty. | Year. | Half-Year. | Quarterly. |
|--------------------|--------|------------|------------|------------|-------|------------|------------|-----------------|-------|------------|------------|------------|-------|------------|------------|
| 25 | 3 10 4 | 1 19 0 | 0 19 8 | 3 | 5 6 | 1 13 3 | 0 10 9 | 3 18 2 | 1 | 9 6 | 0 14 11 | | | | |

By order of the Board,
THOS. MULLINDER, Secretary.

COINS OF ANCIENT EGYPT, GREECE, and ROME.—PETER WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins and Medals, 46, Strand, London, has just published a short catalogue of his coins and medals: which can be had post free, by sending six (6) stamps. Assignats of the French Revolution, 1s. N.B. Coins sent by post.

TONIC ALE.—This splendid new description of Bottled Beer is now in high perfection. It is strongly recommended by the Faculty as possessing peculiar stomachic qualities, promoting appetite, &c. Sold in quart and pint bottles, secured by Bette's Patent Capsule. JOSEPH STOCKTON, Sole Agent, 51, Lamb's Conduit-street.

DRESSING-CASES.—FISHER, 188, Strand.—A large stock of CASES, with the new and improved Mortised Partitions, which cannot possibly break loose, warrented to stand the Tropicallings Climate. A good Dressing-case, either Ladies' or Gentlemen's may be purchased from £3 to £50. Also, Writing-desks, Work-boxes, Leather Travelling-desks, &c.—188, Strand.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS, most Elegant and Durable, at very Low Prices for Cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linen-Drapers to the Queen, at their Family and Warehouse, 25, Regent-street, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid.

John Capper and Son's General Linen-Drapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

BE D F E A T H E R S.
Mixed 1s. 6d. per lb.
Best Foreign Grey Goose .. 2s. 6d. per lb.
Best Irish White ditto .. 2s. 6d.
Best Duck .. 2s. 6d.
Best Turkey .. 2s. 6d.
HEAL and SON, 196, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham-cour-road.

ELASTIC SURGICAL STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.—POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, have introduced a new fabric for varicose veins, weakness, &c., which possesses sufficient elasticity for drawing on, and compression to afford the required support without the trouble of lacing. It has been pronounced by eminent practitioners a very valuable invention, from the convenience of its application, and efficiency in its uniform pressure.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, iron bedsteads, fenders, fire-iron, general furnishing ironmongery, tinued copper, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plates, and table cutlery. The above articles, in great variety, are sold at the lowest prices, in plain figures, for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 53, Baker-street, Portman-sq.

A SCOTCH TWEED GOTHIA JACKET for 30s.—This Jacket, which is well suited to be worn by Gentlemen when shooting, angling, in the library, or country rambles, is made to measure, in a first-rate style of fit and workmanship, for 30s.; best ditto, ditto, 38s.—At GRAVES'S Fashionable Tailor and Trowers' Maker, 313, High Holborn.

TROWERS! TROWERS!! TROWERS!!!—A good fit in this garment can seldom be obtained.—R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trowers' Maker and Tailor, 313, High Holborn, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The reason is, that his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking, or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, High Holborn.

REGISTERED PALETOT OF LLAMA CLOTH.—This Garment, mostly used as an Overcoat, is, during the hot weather, both in this country and abroad, worn without another coat; the same one will happily suit both purposes. This gentlemanly appearance and moderate price, joined to the peculiar elasticity and lightness of the material, may be ascribed the cause of its being universally a public favourite. It can be bought only of the Patentees in London, and care should be taken to observe that, whether supplied by Agents in the country or abroad, each is stamped on the inside, H. J., and D. NICOLL, 114, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

SPORTSMEN who wish to be effectually protected from the RAIN, are invited to try BERDOE'S WATERPROOF SHOOTING-JACKETS, which (without being air tight) are guaranteed to exclude any rain whatever. A large stock of first-rate Garments, also of his well-known and equally Waterproof OVER-COATS, kept to select from.—More than seven years' extensive trial has produced the universal admission, that these Garments are REALLY completely impervious to the rain, and not so in NAME only. Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, and Over-Coat Maker, 69, Cornhill, and (shortly at) 96, New Bond-street.

LADIES.—M. NUNN is SELLING OFF his pretty and ugly Foreign and British Summer Stock of Ladies' Dress, Bonnets, and Night Caps, Capes, Canzous, Sleeves, Gaiters, Habit Shirts, and similar indispensable articles of dress, including fables of novel collars, the prices of which, in very many instances, are absurdly low. BABY LINEN of all kinds is called to a quantity of Needle-worked Long Robes and short Frocks, at prices that ought to draw tears, when we reflect at the piffling remuneration that must have been given by one Christian to another for working them. By way of giving an idea of price, a Long Robe or short Frock may be had for Two Shillings!!—MARTIN NUNN, 259, Regent-street.

TO LADIES.—GRAFFETTY'S DEPILATORY, Price 4s. 6d., may be had of all perfumers in the United Kingdom, and is the only safe and certain antidote to superfluous Hair, on the Face, Neck, Arms, &c. Directions enclosed are simple, and lead to certain success. Sample packets, 2s. 6d., post-free, may be had at GRAFFETTY'S, 26, Warwick-street, Regent-street.—N.B. Sole proprietor of GRAFFETTY'S POMPEIAN HAIR DYE—INFALLIBLE, and also of the elegant BALMA POMPEIANA, for dressing the Hair.

GOULD'S LOTION for Purifying the Skin and preserving the complexion.—The use of Gould's Lotion is speedily followed by the disappearance of every species of eruptive matter, discoloration, &c., and the establishment of a pure surface of the skin, accompanied by the brilliant circulation which constitutes the tint of beauty; whilst as a refresher it preserves the most susceptible complexion, and sustains to a protracted period the softness of texture and vivacity peculiar to earlier years.—"ROBERT SHAW, LONDON," is in White Letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is Genuine. Price, 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 40s. 6d., 80s. 6d., 160s. 6d., 320s. 6d., 640s. 6d., 1280s. 6d., 2560s. 6d., 5120s. 6d., 10240s. 6d., 20480s. 6d., 40960s. 6d., 81920s. 6d., 163840s. 6d., 327680s. 6d., 655360s. 6d., 1310720s. 6d., 2621440s. 6d., 5242880s. 6d., 10485760s. 6d., 20971520s. 6d., 41943040s. 6d., 83886080s. 6d., 167772160s. 6d., 335544320s. 6d., 671088640s. 6d., 1342177280s. 6d., 2684354560s. 6d., 5368709120s. 6d., 10737418240s. 6d., 21474836480s. 6d., 42949672960s. 6d., 85899345920s. 6d., 171798691840s. 6d., 343597383680s. 6d., 687194767360s. 6d., 1374389534720s. 6d., 2748779069440s. 6d., 5497558138880s. 6d., 10995116277760s. 6d., 21990232555520s. 6d., 43980465111040s. 6d., 87960930222080s. 6d., 175921860444160s. 6d., 351843720888320s. 6d., 703687441776640s. 6d., 1407374883553280s. 6d., 2814749767106560s. 6d., 5629499534213120s. 6d., 11258999068426240s. 6d., 22517998136852480s. 6d., 45035996273704960s. 6d., 90071992547409920s. 6d., 180143985094819840s. 6d., 360287970189639680s. 6d., 720575940379279360s. 6d., 1441151880758558720s. 6d., 2882303761517117440s. 6d., 5764607523034234880s. 6d., 1152921504606846



PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

might be taken for blue or verdigris, is as original as it is new. The body is made *en Blouse*, with long floating streamers.

Flowers are still very much worn in the hair, either in wreaths or singly; the forms of the wreaths vary according to what is most becoming the fair wearer.

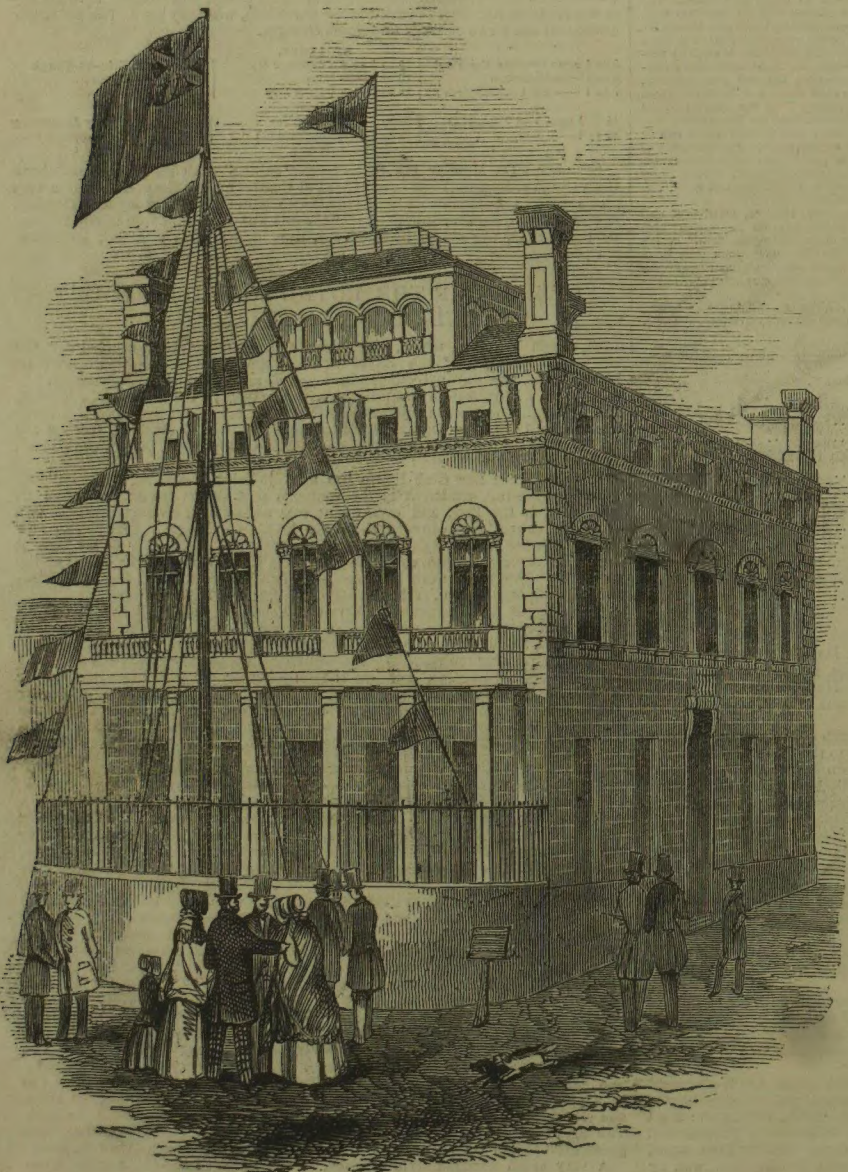
It is still the fashion to wear very large bouquets in the front of the bodice, and also in the hand; the intense heat has now rendered the fan an indispensable appendage.

The most favourite morning dresses are foulards, with small running patterns, in blue and white, lilac and white, chesnut and white, or dust coloured Taffetas d'Italie; or, for occasions when something more is required, silk dresses em-

broidered down the front of the skirt, or else trimmed with flowers, or which the heading must be of a darker shade than the flounce itself; the number of flounces is now happily reduced to four. Dresses with embroidered Gothic borders or patterns, black on lilac, or Nemours blue, or violet *en écarle*, are also very pretty for morning wear. Another charming toilette for the promenade is a dress of very clear tarlatan, embroidered all over with large spots, and lined with blue sarsnet.

All the mantillas, &c., are made in embroidered tarlatan, lined with a light gauze of a colour suited to the dress.

We have made an arrangement to receive our drawings of Fashions from the Editor of the *Modes Parisiennes*, the most elegant and distinguished of all the Journals of the Fashions, and patronised by the Royal Families of Europe. Subscriptions for this work are received by Madame Frederick, No. 40, Albemarle-street: it is forwarded direct from Paris, and is received in London every Tuesday morning, price, for six months, 12 shillings.



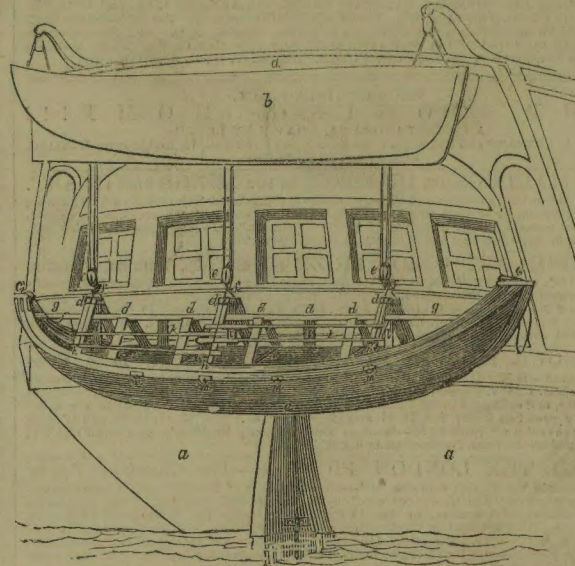
THE ROYAL SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB-HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PORTABLE LIFE-BOATS, AND LIFE-RAFTS FOR SHIPS. BY COMMANDER GEORGE BEADON, R.N.

The ingenious inventor having devoted his attention to this branch of seamanship for many years, during which time he has tried scores of plans to prevent loss of life in cases of shipwreck, it appears to him that a boat or raft should be suspended to every sea-going vessel, and that it should be so constructed as not to prevent ships carrying the full complement of boats necessary for the performance of the ordinary duties.

The mere act of lowering it should render it fit for use, with its gear, paddles, and appointed crew complete. It should free itself from the tackles, without requiring to be "unhooked," an operation fatal to so many boats, before they can get clear of the side. When fairly off, the means of propelling should be such as can be plied in a sea-way; they should be light, strong, and capacious, and of little draft.

The most perfect Life-Boats being very soon rendered, in a sea-way, imperfect rafts, Captain Beadon considers it preferable to meet the probability of immersion half way, by quitting the ship in a raft, which, if well managed by an *accustomed* crew, with paddles, would afford a safer means of reaching the shore than a boat, although, in idea, it may not appear so pleasant. The natives of South America and of India will, with their catamarans, land through surfs which we dare not attempt with boats.



BEADON'S FOLDING LIFE BOAT.

The Cut represents the stern of a vessel and the *Folding Life-Boat* eased down below the stern-boat, and in the act of opening:—*a a*, ship. *b b*, stern-boat. *c c*, stem and keel. *d d d*, water hinges, attaching the davits, *e e*, to stanchions, *f f*, gang-board. *g g*, toggles "toggled" to a span, *h h*, by toggles, *i i*, to which are attached lines or lanyards of a given length, wound round small reels or bobbins fixed above in the tailrail. *j j*, eye-bolts securing the spans. *k k*, drop stanchions. *l l*, oars with universal rowlocks attached. There is a sliding bar which keeps all firm when open. *m m*, rowing cheeks with sockets. When the toggles, *e e e*, are eased down longer than the toggle lanyards the toggles, *f f f*, must come out and the raft will be disengaged.

The principal feature of the Folding Boat is that the thwarts are divided in the middle, and there hinged to upright stanchions, which pass through a gang-board, about eight inches wide, into the keel. The second tier of thwarts are hinged to the gang-board, and form seats for the rowers. Next comes the bottom, of good, substantial elm plank, well braced, and also hinged to the keel. At the extremities of these thwarts are ash moulding pieces, running round on each side, and hinged to the stems. This comprises the framing, to which is battened prepared strong canvass, or other suitable material, enveloping the whole, and forming, when open, a perfect boat; none of the canvass being exposed, except at the sides, where it is protected by the battens.

She is opened by spans fastened to the extremities of the upper tier of thwarts, on each side: in the centres of these spans are rings, or thimbles, through which are passed the eyes of the tackle straps, which suspend the Boat; through these eyes, wooden or iron pins are passed, with lines attached to them; and, when the slings at the stems are cast off, and the whole weight of the Boat is brought upon the spans, the framing opens, forming a perfect boat. Between the mouldings or frame-work are air vessels, which become inflated on the opening of the Boat during the operation of lowering; strong flexible hoses, or air tubes, also surround the sides, into which air is forced by a bellows formed under the gang-board: in case of emergency, this would render her buoyant, although full of water. The available space occupied by a Boat of this description would be eight inches; which, extended, would be a Boat 26 feet long, 7 feet beam, 2 deep—and could be ready in thirty seconds.

The chief feature of the Life-Raft is, its hinges suffering it to fold up when suspended.

THE EUPHONIA.

We noticed this new Speaking Automaton a fortnight since, and then recorded its feats *arte loquendi*. It is stated by Professor Faber to be the result of twenty-five years' labour! It is well observed in the *Athenæum*:—"It is in vain to apply the 'Cui bono?' to a matter like this. It is quite true that mechanical figures, in heads and turbans, with their lungs in red balze and worked by machinery, are not in themselves utilities—the more particularly as their talking machinery requires the impulse of a real living and talking man, who might more conveniently have done the talking at first hand. As an example of inductive and mechanical skill, however, such an exhibition as this is well deserving of attention;



THE EUPHONIA, OR SPEAKING MACHINE.

and there is no difficulty, besides, in imagining a number of purposes to which the discovery of any artificial means for producing vocal articulation might be applied with valuable effect. It is, in any case, an old scientific problem; and anything that brings us nearer to its solution would have an interest, were it for that reason alone. We believe this invention of Professor Faber comes closer to that result than any previous 'instrument made with hands.'

Still, the writer continues: "This is, like all similar attempts which have preceded it, only an approximation, though a nearer approximation, to the thing pro-

posed. It requires all our sense of the ingenuity and perseverance which have been bestowed on the work, to induce our assent to the proposition which calls the voice a human voice; but we recommend it to notice as a remarkable result of contriving skill and scientific patience."

In this light, the Euphonia has been numerous visited and inspected. The Speaking Head of Roger Bacon, and similar inventions of much earlier date, show that the idea of applying machinery to imitate life, is of some antiquity, and that considerable success was not deemed impossible. One of the greatest masters in this way was Vaucanson, with his duck, his flute and flageolet players; but even he must *duck* his diminished head before the Euphonia of our day.

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